PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,921—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.

Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th Dec.
B.I.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4206	800	W.D.G.Worcester	31st ,, 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
Ex.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3090	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6298	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	580	H. T. Weigheil	4th March.
Ex.	THAMES	4116	808	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	508	T. F. Creery	18th ,, Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March. Saturday
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	1st April.
B.I.	ROME	5545	12·0	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,, Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3227	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	29th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6298	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates surveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Hochtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	W. G. Rothwell	4100	500	16th Dec. 1892.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, November, 23rd 1892.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 14th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 10th December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. PATNA, 1,797 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th December, 1892. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

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PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

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Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1892.

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THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

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CHEMISTS,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

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PORTS.

	Cash Bots.		Price. Half-bots.		Credit. Bots.		Half-bots.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
TAWNY OLD PORT	39	8	22	0	44	0	24	12
SUPERIOR OLD PORT	38	8	22	0	44	0	23	6
FINE OLD PORT	30	12	16	8	33	0	18	2
OLD PORT	22	0	...		24	12	...	
MADEIRA	36	4	...		44	0	...	

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	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	44	0	49	8
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Golden Sherry, much admired	34	0	38	8
Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity. Specially recommended	33	0	35	12
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Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good, clear drinking Sherry	26	8	29	12
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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
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CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0
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SOLE AGENT.

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THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'

"HIGHLAND CREAM."

EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

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Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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NOVELTIES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

DRESS FABRICS, PLUSHES, SILKS, &c., in great variety.

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SPECIALLY SELECTED for the SEASON.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

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THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WILL REMOVE

ON 1ST JANUARY, 1893,

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REDUCTION IN STOCK

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*** This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.

THACKER & COMPANY LD.

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THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
PROGRAMME.
8TH WEEK OF THE WILLARD Co.
MISS DECIMA.
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Peter Paul Rolleston ..... Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
Chev. Patrick Julius O'Flanagan ..... Mr. Harry Hall.
Bessie Brown (friend of Rolleston) ..... Mr. Munro.
Marmaduke Jessop (in love with Decima) ..... Mr. E. Fearnley.
Donald McQuord ..... Mr. King.
Jules ..... Mr. Smythe.
La Senora di Varganas ..... Miss Madie Bennett.
Senorita Inez (her Daughter) ..... Miss Ethel Mackay.
Flora McIntyre ..... Miss Cora Milne.
Jeannie ..... Miss T. Williams.
Rosa ..... Miss R. Williams.
Coralie ..... Miss Hamilton.
Ida ..... Miss Riley.
AND
Miss Decima Jackson, his Daughter Aged 16½ ..... Miss Vera Patey.
ACT I.—Garden of the Hotel at Interlaken.
ACT II.—The Hotel Gardens at Night.
ACT III.—Public Room in the Hotel.
THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 12th and 13th,
Under the Immediate Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. THE GOVERNOR, LORD HARRIS AND PARTY
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
(For Two Nights Only.)
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14th,—"DOROTHY."
(For One Night Only.)
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 16th, and 17th.
"MADAME FAVART."
In which "TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY" Will be Sung and Danced by Miss Vera Patey.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
CAPT. L. H. MOULE,
AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
COUNTESS OF LEITRIM
and
H. W. ULOTH, Esq.,
Superintendent of P. and O. Co.,
the Crew of the P. and O. s. s. Oriental
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
On behalf of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Of those Lost in the Wreck of the S. S. BOKHARA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, which will be in force for Twelve Months, beginning on 12th December, 1892, is now ready, and COPIES can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
A Fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for each copy.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 8th December, 1892.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1.—TENDERS are invited for Certain Works at Middle Ground Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2.—Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as Earnest-money, will be received at 12 Noon on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.
3.—The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Div., M. W.
Bombay Defences Office: Middle Colaba, 7th December, 1892.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000
LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents
Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.
धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1892, at 3 O'clock in the Afternoon for the following purposes:—
I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 8th December 1892.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,673,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF PEARL NECKLACES AND DIAMOND EAR-RINGS.
Under instructions from Mr. Sunniram Bhujanlal, the transferee of the mortgagee, Belasirai Pursaderal, and on account and risk of the estate of Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, insolvent, and with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th December, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following jewellery:—
5 pearl necklaces (Malas).
2 diamond ear-rings.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 8, 1892.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MOFUSSIL NURSING ASSOCIATION.
PATRONESS:—LADY HARRIS.
THIS ASSOCIATION SENDS NURSES to all Parts of the Presidency.
Apply SISTER IN CHARGE,
Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

A. J. PAES, late Steward of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and of the Freemasons' Hall, has the honor to inform the Rajas and the Public in general that he will undertake Contracts or Management of Public and Private Dinners, Ball Suppers, Picnics, Tea and Garden Parties, &c., from the 1st December, 1892.
A. J. PAES,
Kalbadevi Road, Kolbatwady, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.
THE APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT AUDITOR on the South Indian Railway Staff will be made before the close of the current year. Remuneration Rs. 350 per mensem during the first year of service, with annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem, to a maximum of Rs. 450 per mensem. The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for this post from gentlemen who have gained practical experience of the work of Railway Accounting and Auditing. Applicants should state their age and the posts they have held of a nature similar to the one applied for. Copies only of testimonials should be forwarded. Selected candidate only will be communicated with
WILLIAM S. BETTS, Agent.
Trichinopoly, 25th Novamber, 1892.

LOOK HERE!
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—
"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.
SAMUEL FOBLER.
Comercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star	Rs. 32	per doz.
Two " Liqueur	" 34	"
Three " do.	" 36	"
Five " do.	" 40	"
Five " Special do.	" 42	"

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes. Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
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HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
FOR SALE.

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING	36 0	39 0
STILL:—		
BODENHEIMER	17 8	20 0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20 8	23 0
HOCHHEIMER	22 8	25 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	29 8	32 8

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BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 42 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 26 per dozen.
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
NOTICE.
VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to
S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.
ENGLISH-BUILT Light ... Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES ... well-known makers, of every description, such as Cance-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.
Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each Rs. 8.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.
AGENTS:—
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A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499 High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, 11s. 12 per year, including postage.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris:—
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.
NEW SILKS.
NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW LACES.
NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 1 4
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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

☞ TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.
N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.
PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
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THE MOST POPULAR
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SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 250,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ..... 2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months ..... 4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months ..... 4 " "
3 Months ..... 3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital ..... " 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI, SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
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COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.
Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
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LIFE OFFICE
At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25 do.	"	8	5 0
At age 30 do.	"	9	7 0
At age 35 do.	"	10	14 0
At age 40 do.	"	12	11 0
At age 45 do.	"	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

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BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,080
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share				...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 700	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	2,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Gayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	150	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	246
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	63
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	240
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	855xd 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	132
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct.	240
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	153 220
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	600	200	all		300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 520
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	475
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	200
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind do.	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	1871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	610
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	400
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	280
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,865xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,290
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,340
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	560xd.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-9	
China Leaf	" 25-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25	"
Do. do. new	" 24-13	"
Australia do.	" 25-8	
Bombay do.	" 25-7	
English Sovereigns	" 16-3	
Do. Drazons	" 15-15-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 108-8	
Do. 17½ do.	" 108-11	
Carolas Dollars	" 230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 232-4	
Five-Francs	" 315	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Entertainment by the Crew of the s. s. Oriental, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Pekin arrived yesterday from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi ; Lalpoora (s), Calcutta ; Queen of India (s), Dunkirk ; and Neera (s), Penang.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Congo and the s. s. Neera left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Pekin and the s. s. Bombay entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi to-day, the 8th instant, at 10 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 9th instant.

THE STRIKE AT THE RIPON MILL.—The strike of the mill-hands, belonging to the Ripon Mill, is at an end, and those who had struck work have returned.

NEW CALENDARS.—We have received a calendar for the year 1893 from Messrs. Latham and Co., Bombay. It is artistically got up, and will doubtless be much appreciated.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 39, viz.,—1s. 2½d. per rupee.

BITING OFF A RIVAL'S NOSE.—On Tuesday evening, one Munjee Ramjee had a quarrel with one Kareemjee on account of the former's undue intimacy with the latter's wife; and in the heat of the squabble that ensued Kareemjee bit off the nose of Munjee, who was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust
Overture	Die Frau Maisterin	Suppe
Aria and Chorus	Rigoletto	Verdi
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran
Valse	The Colonel	Bucallossi
Galop	The Noisy Johnnie	Pritchard

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INTERRUPTING THE DISEMBARKATION AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—With regard to the publication yesterday of the cancelling of the summons against Mr. Kirby, it does not seem to have been the intention of the police to abandon the prosecution. Inspector George appeared before Mr. Webb yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and sought the re-issue of the process. The Magistrate granted the application, and fixed the case for hearing, on the 14th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

Wedding March from the Op. Midsummer Nights Dream		by Mendelssohn.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe.
Valse	Kunstler Lebe	Strauss.
Blue Violet	Caprice	Ellenberg.
Grand Fantasia from R. Wagner's Lohengrin		Shreiner.
Diana's Hunting Call Fantasia with Echo		C. Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BREAKING INTO A SHOP.—Before Mr. Webb, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Inspector Wilson charged Alex Cabral, with the theft of plush and silk materials, and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 68. The property was stolen from Mahomed Dawood, whose shop was broken into, and suspicions were aroused by the floor being strewn with various articles. The police inquiries brought home the offence to the prisoner, who was convicted, and sentenced to undergo hard labour for six months.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary established in Punchvati, Nasik, 3,921 patients were treated in the month of November last. Amongst them 2,765 were Hindoos, 1,126 Mahomedans, 8 Parsees, and 22 Christians. Of the Hindoos, who were treated at the abovementioned dispensary, 357 were from Punchvati, 1,796 from Nasik, and 612 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 30 were from Punchvati, 959 from Nasik, and 187 from adjacent villages. 8 Parsees from Nasick only. And of the Christians 5 were from Nasik and 17 from other villages. 28 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

THE CRIMINAL TRIBE OF LUDHIANA.—Eighteen persons, who had been arrested by the detective police for coming to Bombay from Ludhiana without the permission of the proper authorities, were sent back to their country yesterday, by a native craft. These eighteen persons belonged to, what is called the criminal tribe, which has long become notorious for their lawlessness. These men are prevented from leaving Ludhiana by the Criminal Tribes' Act, and they were ordered to be sent back to their country by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Five more men belonging to this tribe were arrested yesterday, by Rao Saheb Morar Rao, Inspector of the Detective Police, and were identified by a jemadar, who has come from Ludhiana, especially for that purpose.

PERSONATING A NAWAB.—The proceedings instituted against Chatoorbhooj Callianjee and Nusserwanjee Dorabjee on a charge of cheating by personation, by Mr. Bhow Mangesh Wagle, in the employ of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., in respect of Rs. 1,000, were continued yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Brown, solicitor, was present for the complainant ; Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, defended the first ; and Mr. Yorke-Smith the second accused. In this case, it will be remembered, Nusserwanjee represented himself as a Hyderabad Nawab, and Chatoorbhooj as his agent, and as such, ordered a state carriage from complainant's coach factory, situated at Girgaum. Chuthoorbhoj was paid a commission of Rs. 1,000 on the transaction. The cross-examination of the witnesses was continued, and the case further adjourned.

FEAST OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT PARLA.—Mr. Misquitta, of St. Francis' Paccadi at Parla, celebrated the feast of St. Francis Xavier, at Parla, on Sunday. The feast was preceded by Solemn Vespers on Saturday evening. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated with flags and palm leaves. The church being too small to hold a large congregation that had gone there for the feast, a large pendal at the front door of the church had been erected at the sole expense of the president of the feast, Mr. Misquitta. On Saturday the Vespers commenced at about 7 p.m., and the St. Joseph's Band, of Bandora, did full justice to the excellent composition of Philip DeSilva. After the Vespers followed a grand display of fire-works which lasted for about an hour. On Sunday, High Mass commenced at about 12 o'clock noon, being preceded by an Orchestral March "Triumph," composed by P. Creado. The mass chosen for the occasion was Mozart's No. 12, which was executed by the St. Joseph's Band in excellent style. The preacher Rev. Fr. Almeida, with great warmth and enthusiasm, extolled the virtues of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies. The rendering of Philip D'Silva's Bass Solo Tantum Ergo, by Mr. John D'Souza, brought the service to a close. Messrs. Paul Dias and P. Creado rendered the violin parts satisfactorily. After the Mass the guests invited by the president of the feast proceeded to his house, where refreshments were served, the St. Joseph's Band in the meantime playing selections of music.

SOUNDY DEFENCE FUND.

	Rs.	
Amount already acknowledged	524	12
N S Jamsetjee	10	0
H A G	5	0
Juggonath Soonderow	5	0
F W Gymer	10	0
Chas. William White	15	0
James Morris	25	0
W A Chambers	5	0
W Unger	5	0
D Robb	5	0
Gostling and Morris' staff	11	0
A P B	5	0
E R S	5	0
B S J	5	0
F D Petit	25	0
B D Petit	15	0
J Anderson Clarke	5	0
Total	685	12

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in Shilling Bottles.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP WORDSWORTH.

THE death is announced of The Right Rev. Charles Wordsworth, D.D. and D.C.L., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. He was the second son of the late Dr. Christopher Wordsworth (many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), and nephew of the celebrated poet, born in 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained, among other distinctions, two Chancellor's prizes, that for Latin verse in 1827, and for the Latin essay in 1831, and was placed in the first class of Literæ Humaniores, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1830. In reward for the first of these distinctions he was appointed to a studentship by the Dean. He was no less distinguished for athletic exercises, being, in 1829, one of the Oxford eight, and also one of the Oxford eleven, and successful in both encounters with the sister University. After taking his B.A. degree, he remained at Christ Church for two or three years as a private tutor, and had among his pupils the late Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, and other celebrated men. In 1835 he was elected Second Master of Winchester College, an office which up to that time had never been conferred on any one not educated at Winchester. On account of weak health, he resigned in 1845, and accepted in 1846 the appointment of first Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, which he held for seven years. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of the united dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, and at the installation of the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor, in 1853, was admitted to the Honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. In 1854 he resigned the Wardenship of Glenalmond, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the episcopate, taking an active part in the affairs of the Scottish Church. He was one of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible. The published works of the Bishop of St. Andrews are chiefly of a theological character. There are, however, some exceptions ; among which must be mentioned his "Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta," published in 1839, and now in the nineteenth edition ; "The College of St. Mary Winton," an illustrated work, in 1848 ; a volume "On Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible" in 1854, third edition 1880 ; "Shakespeare's Historical Plays, Roman and English," 3 vols., 1883 ; and "A Greek Primer," in 1870. His other publications are : "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," 1846 ; "Catechesis, or Christian Instruction," 4th (enlarged) edition, 1864 ; a "Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty ;" and numerous sermons, charges, and pamphlets. His elaborate judicial "Opinions" on the cases of the Bishop of Brechin and the Rev. P. Cheyne, and his "Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy" (the last printed for the use of his clergy and private circulation only), are a powerful vindication of the doctrines held by the Anglican Church. He has made various appeals to the Presbyterian community in Scotland in the form of lectures, &c., on behalf of unity among Christians : among which may be specified "A United Church for the United Kingdom, advocated in a Tercentenary Discourse on the Scottish Reformation," together with Proofs and Illustrations designed to form a "Manual of Reformation Facts and Principles," in 1860 ; and "The Outlines of the Christian Ministry delineated and brought to the Test of Reason, Holy Scripture, History, and Experience ; with a view to the Reconciliation of Existing Differences concerning it, especially between Presbyterians and Episcopalians," 1872. He has also published "A Discourse on Scottish Church History from the Reformation to the Present Time," 1881 ; and "Remarks on Bishop Lightfoots' Essay on the Christian Ministry," 2nd edition, 1884. In 1885, he received the Honorary degree of of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the grand Tercentenary Festival, and also from the University of St. Andrews in the same year. In 1886, a series of his various Charges and Addresses on the subject of Reconciliation between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, appeared under the title of "Public Appeals on Behalf of Christian Unity," 2 vols, 12mo. That he has kept up his classical scholarship to the last is shown by his "Anni Christiani quæ ad Clerum pertinent Latini reddita," 1880 ; and by his "Series Collectarum, cum Selectis Hymnis Psalmisque," also in Latin verse, 1890. In Dec., 1890, the Bishop published the Memoir of his long and useful life.

THE ORIENTAL OIL AND FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the members of the company was held yesterday at the registered office under the presidency of Mr. Talookchand Maneckchand.

The following report of the liquidators was submitted :—

We beg to lay before you the accounts showing the manner in which the winding-up of the above company has been conducted and the property thereof disposed of. Out of the assets realized, we have declared a first dividend of Rs. 60, the second of Rs. 40, the third and last of Rs. 20, making in all Rs. 120 per share of Rs. 500, paid up. You will find from the accompanying account that Rs. 600 remain unpaid on account of such dividends, and this amount will be dealt with as the High Court may direct. You are aware that when we entered upon our office the outlook was not by any means encouraging, and the creditors and shareholders alike had grave misgivings as to the amount likely to come to their hands. We are glad to be able to report that we succeeded in disposing of the Mill for a much higher price than we expected to realise, and this was principally due to the exertions of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, to whom we take this opportunity of tendering our best thanks. You will find that not only have the creditors been paid in full but the shareholders have been able to secure about 4 annas in the rupee. There are three decrees passed in favour of the compamy, but which we regret we find ourselves unable to realise. One of the decrees is against Madon Bhimji. We have been unable to have any property belonging to him, against which execution may be levied with advantage, as, before the passing of the decree, he had assigned his right and interest in his property to one B. N. Tata in consideration of certain debts due by him to the assignee and we were advised against any attempt being made to execute it. We believe the late agents made an successful attempt to execute the decree. The other decree is against Palonji Sorabji, confectioner, who has filed his petition in insolvency, and, we believe, has intered the decree in his schedule, The decree against M. Spetere on account of calls on one share, is also of the same nature. The late agents having withheld the execution to avoid unnecessary expense, as M. Spetere is not in a position to satisfy the decree, we have also thought it advisable to adopt the same course. We were able to recover Rs. 5,523-3-3 in respect of outstanding due to the company. There are some outstandings still, but these are either barred or must be regarded as bad debts. Mr. Jeevandass Moolji, one of the three official liquidators appointed by the High Court, has sent in his resignation after working with us for about one year, as he was obliged to leave Bombay for change of air, and also owing to his engagements in important business, but the same was not accepted, and under advice of our solicitors, we continued to liquidate the affairs of the company, and we take this opportunity of thanking him for the valuable assistance hé rendered us during the time he worked with us. We suggest that the balance of Rs. 428-0-9 remaining in our hands be allowed to be distributed among the staff of the company, who have rendered us valuable assistance, and at times worked after office hours, and this recommendation we trust will meet with your approval, especially as the official liquidators have not charged any remuneration for their services. The books of the company and of the liquidation in our possession will be disposed of pursuant to section 199 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 under the directions of the Court.

It was proposed by Mr. Dharmsey Purshotam, and seconded by Mr. Jevandas Moolji that the report and the account of the official liquidators be adopted, and the same were unanimously adopted. It was next moved by Mr. Jaithalal Bhogilal, and seconded by Mr. Sunderdas Dharmsey that a bonus to the staff be sanctioned, and the same was sanctioned by the shareholders. It was then moved by Mr. Dharmsey Purshotam, and seconded by Mr. Jaithalal Bhogilal that a vote of thanks to the official liquidators for discharging their duties zealously and creditably and without remuneration be adopted, and the same was adopted unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HERR BENEDICT RANDHARTINGER, the friend of Beethoven and Schubert, is reported to be ill at Gloggniz, near Vienna. Randhartinger's brother Josef was together with Schubert and Lachner, one of the torchbearers at Beethoven's funeral in 1827, and it was from Benedict Randhartinger's house that Schubert, while waiting for his friend, innocently purloined the volume of Mulfer's poems from which so many charming songs originated. Benedict Randhartinger is now in his 93rd year, and he was a school-fellow of Schubert's. He also met Schubert at Salieri's and was almost the only friend who visited him in his last illness. He afterwards became a tenor vocalist, and composed over 400 songs, besides about 200 other works. Thirty years ago he was appointed by the Austrian Emperor Court Capellmeister.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following matters :—

RE FRAMJEE CURSETJEE MAZAGONWALLA.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, applied for a week's postponement of the hearing of the matter. The insolvent, who appeared in person, consented ; and the application was granted.

RE PALLONJEE SORABJEE CONFECTIONER.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a postponement of the examination of the insolvent and his wife till the 11th proximo, on the ground that the wife had also filed a petition ; and the learned counsel had no opportunity of examining her schedule which, he thought, would throw considerable light on the affairs of both insolvents.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented to a postponement till the 18th proximo, till which date the examination was accordingly postponed.

RE DYAL DHARAMSI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked that his client be permitted to join the other partners in the schedule. Two of his partners had filed separate schedules.

His lordship remarked that the partners had filed their schedule some thirteen months ago, and that no notice was given to the Official Assignee of the insolvent's intention to join them in the schedule.

Mr. Manker was told to give notice to the Official Assignee before moving in the matter again.

RE GOVINDJEE VALLABHDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of the creditor should not be inserted in the schedule. His lordship granted a rule, making it returnable a fortnight hence.

RE BHOJRAJ MOHUNDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order for two months. Mr. Sanders Slater, for a creditor, opposed the application. Having heard the arguments of counsel, his lordship granted an interim order for two months, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE KARSANDAS MADHAVDAS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the matter for two months. His lordship granted the application.

RE HURJEE MITHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which Mr. Sanders Slater opposed at the instructions of a creditor. Mr. Manker said the opposing creditor not having filed an opposition, his counsel had no "locus standi," and could not be heard. This view being upheld by his lordship, an interim order was granted, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS.

Mr. Manker moved for a postponement of the hearing for two months on the ground that eleven creditors, mostly brokers, had not been served with notices. His lordship granted the application.

RE ESPANIAR KAIKHOSROO IRANEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE VELLJEE GANGJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent. After some discussion raised by a creditor in person, his lordship postponed the matter for a week.

RE GOVIND MORESHWAR KANTAK.

This insolvent came up for his discharge, which was postponed for a year on the ground of his having recklessly contracted debts.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Narayen Bhau Malekar ; Macoond Moroba Rawoot ; William Montgomery Bell ; Reuben Entwistle ; Baptist de Cruz and another ; Charles William Scott ; Arjoon Dewa Choochadia ; Isaac Shekery Bagdadee ; Sadoba Kushaba Lokhandee ; and Nanabhai Ramchandra Kothare.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Testamentary Suit.
For dismissal Under Rule 64.

16-92—In person, L W G R Carnac, Administrator General vs Shaik Abdul Wahubbin Ahmed Mushadi—Framji and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

264-92—J C Cama—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood vs Navibai—Khunderao M.
408-91—Payne, G and S—Mahomed valad Amir Aga and others vs Doongersey Lalji—M H Khan.
294-91—Bhaishunker and K—Foolchand Harnandrai vs Damodher Soonderdas—Crawford, B and Co.
187-90—Crawford B and Co—The Kathiawar Trading Co. vs Veerchand Dupchand—Bhaishunker and K.
646-90—Ardesir, H and D, and Framjee and Moos—Abdoor Rahman bin Bapoo Saheb Toongayker and others vs Rabiabibi and others—Nanu and H.
637-91—Payne, G and S—Motichand Huruckchand vs Gopaldas Samidas and another—Little, S N and B.
437-91—Little S N and B—Meghjee Valabdas and another vs Appajee Vinayak and others—M N Saklatwalla.
30-92—H S Dikshit—Tookaram Vithoeji and others vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell A M and M.
31-92—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Balwant Ranade vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.
285-90—Payne, G and S—Moosajee Essoofally and others vs Rehemutbai and others—Nanu and H. and W and G.
262-91—F A Little—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Syed Hussamudin Syed Shahajan—Brown and M.
318-91—Khunderao M—Goswami Shri Ghirdarijee Maharaj—Shri Govindrajee Maharaj Tickayet vs Madhowdass Premjee and another—Crawford. B and Co; and B and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

265-91—Bicknell, M and M—Jeelubai alias Jeewanbai vs Bhimrao Atmaram and another—Ardasir, H and D.
316-91—Craigie, L and O—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy vs Jeelubai and another—Bicknell M and M.
597-92—Bicknell M and M—Jeelubai alias Jeewanbai vs Dayaram Soorajmull—Craigie, L and O.
370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmaali Rahimbhoy and others vs. Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B.

For Directions on Commissioner's Report.
Defended New Long Causes.

314-92—Mirza M Khan—Aga Ahmed Ali Khan bin Mahomed Ali Khan vs Thucker Rushi Munjee Khetsi—Payne, G and S.
317-92—Bicknell M and M—Ramgopal Heeralal vs R P Nixon and others—Crawford, B and Co and P G and S.
319-92—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Heeralal Ramgopal and others—Bicknell M and M, and C. B and Co.
318-92—Janardhan and A—Rughunath Wasudewjee vs Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett—Pestonjee R and K.
366-92—Crawford, B and Co—J G Rusell and another vs A St James Fernandes—K D Shroff.
368-92—In person—Gopall Radhowjee and another vs Khooshaba Vithoba and anoth r—J C Cama.
481-92—H and S—Dikshit Caroline Clementson vs Joseph S Clementson and another.
327-93—Pestonjee R and K—Lalchand Balkisson vs Hurivalab Hurkisson and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

For Judgment.

476-91—M N Saklatwalla—Shivlal Bholanath and others vs Makanlal Byranglal and others—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Postponed Long Causes.

290-92—Chalk W and S—The North Queen's and Insurance Co vs The Allgeneine Versichungs Gessells Chaft Fursee Fluss and Land Transport—Payne, G and S. Part heard.
146-92—Brown and M—Luiza M de Souza vs A de Quadros—Roughton and B.
104-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Mulla Tyabally Carimbhai vs Valljee Carimbhai and others.
383-91—In person—Bai Jamul vs Mazan Dayaram—Bhaishunker and K.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeeya and another vs Mariambee and another—Thakurdas, D and C.
232-1499? of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Sooleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)
185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghojee Mnfg Co—Little, S, N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Motabai Bhicajee Contractor vs Muncherjee Kooverjee—Payne, G and S.
496-91—K J Mantri—For Pauper—Hurrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba Nagweker—M H Khan.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams to Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi on the 8th at 10 a. m.

ASSOCIATION football supplied a surprise on Saturday (12th ult.) at Kennington Oval, when the Corinthians, picked amateurs, defeated a Sunderland team, containing many of the most skilful professionals in the North. In the Rugby Union game Oxford University defeated a strong Blackheath team.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, FARRINGDON ROAD, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

AN EMINENT GERMAN "SAVANT."

AMONG the cold weather tourists from Europe to India, says the "Kaiser-i-Hind," is an eminent German "savant," by name Dr. Paul Deussen. He, with Mrs. Deussen, left Bombay last week for Baroda. He is a Professor of Philosophy in the University of Kiel. At the recent International Congress of Orientalists he read a paper on the "Philosophy of the Vedas," and distributed copies of a prespectus of a new "General History of Philosophy" which he intends publishing. The history of Philosophy hitherto known to Europe is, in his opinion, but one side of the philosophical thought of the world, namely, the growth of the occidental philolosophy from Thales to Kant, and Schopenhaur. This leaves out another part which is no less interesting and important, namely, the development of Indian philosophy. The Professor considers this branch of thought to be more instructive as it is entirely independent of the philosophy of the West. . . . It is in view of collecting full materials for his work that the learned Professor has come to India. Here he is afforded an opportunity of testing the knowledge he has acquired from books by a practical acquaintance with the best and the most learned among the people, and their systems of philosophy. He has brought letters of introduction to some of the well-known citizens of Bombay and scholars up-country. In Bombay he has had interviews with many learned Pandits and Shastris and Vedantic scholars.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

Says the "Kaiser-i-Hind :"—We, however, cannot forget the services Sir Auckland Colvin rendered to the Western Presidency in his capacity as one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the Deccan ryots in 1878. Neither can we forget the invaluable service he rendered as a Finance Minister in endeavouring to check the growth of military expenditure. That remarkable minute of dissent, which he recorded in 1885 jointly with the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, shall ever remain a tangible evidence of his far-sightedness as a statesman. He understood better than his colleagues the mischievous consequences of the increase of thirty thousand troops to the then existing army of India. We shall content ourselves by referring in this place to only one out of the half-a-dozen salient points embodied in that minute. Is not every word of it confirmed by the light of the events which have transpired on the frontiers and transfrontiers since that minute was recorded? India can never forget the Finance Minister, who had the courage of expressing his opinions so trenchantly on the appalling growth of military expenditure and warning the Government of India against a policy of external aggression. As a savant of the Crown, he rendered valuable services in this direction, and we are prepared to offer our meed of praise for such to Sir Auckland Colvin.

THE "PRINCE" OF NATIVE BROKERS.

The "Gujerati" remarks :—We are glad to learn that the "alumni" of the Calcutta University are availing themselves of the presence of our distinguished townsman, Mr. Premchand Roychand, in the city of Calcutta to do him fitting honour as a mark of their gratitude for the princely donation of two lakhs of Rupees which he made to their University some years ago as an encouragement to higher education. Mr. Premchand is one of the worthies of Bombay, of whom we shall always be proud. Of respectable parentage, but by no means rich, he came here very many years ago to earn for himself a decent livelihood. Singularly clear-headed and shrewd, and possessed of that remarkably aptitude for business, he soon fought his way up to the top of the ladder. He ruled so to say the market during the exciting days of the share mania, and we are well aware how the highest British officials in the land 'disdained note' to seek an interview with and profit by the advice of this uncrowned prince of the Bombay Stock Exchange. These were the brightest days of Mr. Premchand's life and it then occurred to him that the best use that he could make of some portion of his extensive wealth was to spend it for purposes of public utility. Accordingly he built dharamshalas, girl-schools and training-colleges in different parts of Gujarat and generously gave away two lakhs of Rupees to each of the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay. The life of a merchant is full of vicissitudes, and Mr. Premchand's has been no exception to this rule. Yet it has always been to him a source of unmixed satisfaction to see that the public institutions he has been instrumental in calling into existence have proved to be of considerable benefit to his countrymen.

AN UNPLEASANT EPISODE.

Observes the "Gujerat Mitra," That the Anti-opium movement is generally condemned all throughout the empire needs no repetition. But we had scarcely thought that a sagacious politician like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji should have made a common cause with the League in forwarding its wild aims and objects. It is in the extended report of the proceedings of the deputation received by the last mail, that we read his name as one of its very active sympathisers. And the fact cannot be too much deplored. Whether in regard to this particular question Mr. Dadabhai is obliged to yield to the wishes of his constituency—though we hope not—or that he has arrived at his present conclusion independently of out-side pressure is a hard thing to be conjectured, and we trust Mr. Dadabhai will take an early opportunity to clear away our misgivings. His opinion is entitled to our highest respect. But it is scarcely necessary to observe that this view of his—being the view of our trusted representative—is fraught with serious consequences to India.

THE FIAT AGAINST THE JURY SYSTEM.

The "Gujerat Darbam" writes :—It is whispered that the Government fiat against the jury system is to sweep over the whole country, like an avalanche. In this Presidency the districts of Surat, Ahmedabad and Belgaum are said to be in danger of loosing the privilege of jury trials. Several districts in Madras too are said to have been marked for the the deprivation. The reason assigned is that there have been miscarriages of justice in the districts. We shall show how these so-called miscarriages of justice occur. A few months ago there was a trial for murder in the local District Court. The jury that was empanelled consisted of the most upright and intelligent gentlemen. The trial lasted for about a month. The people of the place where the murder had taken place suspected the accused of the crime from their known characters. But before the Judge and the Jury, what evidence was put by the Police was so conflicting, unreliable and on its very face concocted, that the pleader for the defence had little difficulty in breaking down the case for the prosecution. The jurors, as they were bound to do, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The police authorities were annoyed and it is said that a report to Government was made containing various allegations. The Executive Officers call this a miscarriage of Justice whereas it is all owing to their own incapacity that sometimes real criminals go unpunished. The greatest number of convictions, rightly or wrongly, is what they aim at. And the very query in the Government of India's letter as to the effect of jury trials in repressing crime suggests many reflections. Juries are not for repressing crime but for ensuring unalloyed justice to the subject. It is to be remembered that it is better to let out hundred criminals for want of evidence than to get one innocent person into Jail by cooking it.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR 1ST DAY, DECEMBER 10TH.

GYMKHANA PURSE.

1 Colonel Rhode's bl a p, Crow.
2 Mr. Nicholson's c a p, Paleface.
3 " " g a p, Gem.
4 Captain Cox' b a p, Commandant.
5 Mr. Knight's b a g, Sunstroke.

WALER RACE.

1 Mr. Clancy's b w g, Voyager.
2 Mr. Knight's b w g, Sunbeam.
3 Mr. Burder's b w g, Billey.

NOVICE STAKES.

1 Colonel Rhode's b e m, Zenobia.
2 Dr. Martin's b a p, Mainstay.
3 Mr. Nicholson's c a p, Paleface.
4 " " g a p, Gem.
5 Mr. B's b a p, Jackal.
6 " " b a p, Magnet.
7 Mr. Foulke's g a p, Sly Boots.

HACK STAKES.

1 Aga Z Shah's b a b, Ganum.
2 Mr. Nicholson's b a h, Greetmell.
3 Mr. Milne's b a h, Osman.
4 Mr. Ingham's g a h, Zephyr.
5 Mr. Frankland's br a colt, Punjab, 3 years.

PONY PLATE.

1 Colonel Rhode's c a p, Sherry.
2 Esa bin Kalifa's g a p, Sir Frank.
3 S. A. W's g a p, Rosy Morn.

PARLI STAKES.

1 Dr. Martin's c a p, Mystery.
2 Mr. Prevost's c a p, Rufus II.
3 Mr. Foulke's g a p, Sly Boots.

C. A. BEATTY, Hon. Sec.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Bidston Hill, 2,433 tons, Captain W J Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE s s Queen of India, 2,414 tons, Captain G H Mathias, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Hall and two children as cabin passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding per s s. Orion, Captain G. Wallusching, to-day (8th inst) at noon :—For Colombo—Major and Mrs A W Bell, Mr and Mrs Baird (M.P.), Consul-General F. Stockinger, Mr W A Baker, Mr Hollmann and Mr C. E. Kane. For Madras—Mr Wicle. For Singapore—Mr and Mrs Wispaner, Count Keglevich, Mr Jamsetjee N. Tata and 33 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Pekin (s)	Street	London, Nov 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, &c.
	Queen of India (s)	Mathias	Dunkirk.
	Neera (s)	Armstrong	Penang, &c.

The ship Bidston Hill, Captain Jones, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The steamer Kapurthala, entered for loading yesterday, for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FOR LEGHORN.

Werneth Hall s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Laljee ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 95 cwts coir yarn, Lukhmidas Maneckchand ; 32 bales wool, N Bejraj ; 41 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Willow Branch s—18 bales hemp, N Kurimchund ; 21 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co ; 23 cases bristles, Glade and Co ; 25 cases condiments, S Rustomjee ; 28 cwts nutmegs and 6 cwts mace, Passoo Govind ; 51 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 25 cwts gum, Damjee Mowjee ; 108 cwts gum, J Malsee ; 38 tons oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co ; 41 cwts black pepper, Sewjee Ramjee ; 72 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 115 cwts olibanum, M Laljee ; 20 cwts indigo, G Kudhakisson.

Oriental s—14 cases indigo samples, Finlay Muir and Co ; 3½ cwts ivory, L Ebraim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Willow Branch s—252 cwts gingellyseed, The Bombay Co.

Werneth Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Nancee Khairaz and Co 10,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bombay s—650 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Afrikander s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Allymahomed and Co ; 420 cwts gum, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—4 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 9 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—95 cwts sharkfins, M Hajee Esac Ellias ; 12 cases condiments, M Poojiajee and Sons ; 45 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 51 bales twist, Bombay United S and W Co ; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 23 cwts angoor and 16 cwts khismiss, D Khuttow ; 94 cwts angoor, M H E Ellias.

Orion s—113 cwts ooplate, Quan Lun Enoo.

Bormida s—15 cwts sharkfins, L Dewjee ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHAINGHAI

Thibet s—55 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 80 bales twist, The Union Mills ; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 12 bales twist, The Bombay U S and W Co ; 23 cwts angoor and 16 cwts khimess, D Khuttow ; 83 cwts angoor, M H E Ellias.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—25 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 19 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co ; 25 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st December to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st December to date.
Delhi	30·068	W S W	3	75·1	51·1	44	..	...	−0·07
Agra	30·165	N W	4	80·6	50·1	57	..	...	...
Cawnpore	30·132	W N W	3	79·0	47·0	69	..	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·058	S W	1	80·5	48·9	74	..	0·50	+0·16
Jhansi	30·136	Calm	2	82·9	55·7	51	..	...	−0·08
Jacobabad	30·192	N W	2	80·2	38·1	38	..	..	..
Karachi	30·157	E N E	10	81·0	63·0	89	..	..	..
Jeypore	30·201	Calm	5	81·0	49·2	62	..	0·92	−7·15
Ajmere	30·233	Calm	4	79·7	47·8	75	..	...	−0·07
Deesa	30·153	N N E	8	88·7	52·9	68	..	...	−0·08
Bhuj	30·131	N E	4	86·9	60·0	57	..	...	...
Rajkot	30·110	E	3	88·3	55·0	54	..	...	−0·35
Veraval	30·095	Calm	4	91·1	62·8	55	..	...	...
Neemuch	30·203	N	5	82·3	51·1	39	..	...	−0·10
Indore	30·140	Calm	1	82·0	50·6	65	..	0·50	+0·12
Saugor	30·142	Calm	2	80·8	51·9	64	..	...	−0·46
Jubbulpore	30·173	Calm	1	79·9	47·2	81	..	...	−0·51
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	30·160	N	2	84·7	52·8	61	..	0·44	−0·09
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	30·1?1	Calm	3	83·3	54·8	65	...	...	−0·79
Amraoti	30·144	N E	2	82·3	57·8	44	...	0·21	−0·43
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	30·094	N	F	89·1	57·0	67	...	...	−0·18
Malegaon	30·167	W N W	4	84·9	50·5	51	...	0·17	−0·58
Bombay	30·083	E N E	9	85·5	68·5	76	...	0·67	+0·09
Poona	30·181	Calm	5	86·6	50·0	62	...	0·31	−0·93
Sholapur	30·172	N E	8	86·2	53·1	55	...	0·68	−0·26
Ratnagiri	30·065	E S E	5	88·4	65·9	41	...	0·41	−0·10
Belgaum	30·099	E	?	80·3	57·9	49	..	0·30	−1·56
Goa	30·052	S E	8	86·1	67·3	75	...	2·44	...
Karwar	30·023	E	2	87·2	64·0	69	...	1·43	−1·44
Mangalore	30·055	N E	4	91·8	67·9	67	...	4·25	+0·73
Calicut	30·013	E N E	7	87·7	68·7	70	...	3·54	−2·44
Cochin	30·020	N E	M	90·2	69·7	68	...	4·08	−3·99
Bangalore	30·141	E N E	4	79·2	54·4	72	...	0·57	−3·26
Secunderabad	30·166	Calm	3	83·6	52·6	71	..	1·79	−0·13
Masuliptam	30·107	Calm	3	83·0	64·7	90	..	0·31	−7·30
Bellary	30·155	Calm	3	86·4	58·6	81	..	0·25	−2·01
Cuddapah	30·126	W S W	..	86·0	62·4	76	..	0·78	−4·91
Madras	30·074	N W	9	85·2	71·2	77	..	2·91	−15·90
Coimbatore	30·089	E	4	85·4	65·3	85	...	1·16	−3·41
Trichinopoly	30·063	Calm	3	86·0	65·4	68	...	1·56	−4·72
Negapatam	30·018	W N W	10	82·9	69·7	78	..	4·16	−16·65
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a moderate or slight local fall at Aurangabad, Amraoti, Khandwa and Karwar, the barometer has risen everywhere. The risen has been brisk to rapid in Sind, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces and at Neemuch and Cuddapah, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are relatively high at Ajmere and low along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to slight. This morning the wind velocity was 14 mies an hour at Calicut and Bhuj, 12 at Bombay and 10 at Karwar. The variations of the day and night temperature are small and irregular, and show an excess above the normal in most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Mangalore and the lowest 38° at Jacobabad. Humitity has increased considerably at Madras, Negapatam, Coimbatore and Veraval, and the skies are very cloudy in Lower Sind, Gujarat and Mysore and partially clouded in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. There has been no rain at any station. Pressure is abnormally high in Sind and over a portion of Gujarat, which indicates that moderate fresh winds will probably blow on and off the West Coast and that the weather is likely to become more or less cloudy. In Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Ajmere the weather is very cloudy and appears to be in a slightly unsettled condition. In the neighbourhood of Madras and Negapatam humidity and cloud proportion are increasing, and rain is to be expected there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 7.

The barometer has risen almost everywhere, and the distribution of pressure is fairly normal, except that gradients are unusually steep in the Gangetic plain. Pressure is highest in Rajputana and lowest in Tenasserim. Winds blow West Nort-Westerly in Northern India, northerly at the Bay, and easterly in Western India. Numerous calms have been reported in Central and Bengal stations. The temperature has generally fallen, except in the Central Provinces. The mean temperature ranges from eighty-one degrees in Tinnevelly to fifty-one degrees in Rawalpindi and agrees closely with the normal in most Provinces, but is three degrees in excess in the Central Provinces, two degrees in Central India, and one and a-half degree in defect in Madras. Rain in small amounts has fallen in Sibsagar. Darjeeling, and Diamond Island ; and snow has fallen at Gnatong. The weather appears to have settled.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre, in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

RICHEST SILK UMBRELLAS, Choice Natural Sticks, Fox's Steel Frames, folding very small. A really superior article, Rs. 12-8 Net, sterling value.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Our New Season Flowery Extra Fine and Assorted ORANGE PEKOE TEAS, at Re. 1-12-0, 1-10-0 and 1-6-0 per lb respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—If you wish to purchase good TEA, COFFEE, CIGARS and CIGARETTES at Very Moderate Rates, please try N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Price List on Application.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.—RAPHAEL TUCK'S high class CARDS, assorted in packets, of twenty pretty Cards for 8 Annas, and Re. 1 per packet.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

ON VIEW.—WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY—FOR CHICAGO EXHIBITION. School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

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MR. ROBERT F. WARWICK, of the Survey of India, writes from Lower Burma:—"It gives me much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of MOTIWALA'S RINGWORM POWDER. When numerous Medicines and Ointments failed this was the only Powder that got rid of the parasites, &c., that attack one so insidiously in this country, and are so difficult to shake off. I shall recommend it to all my friends."

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SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

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A FULL STOCK of Drapery, Millinery, Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Boots, Shoes, &c., all at Low Cash Prices. Purchasers should inspect the large selection we offer before buying elsewhere.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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Arrived, 7th December, 1892.

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Elphinstone Circle: Bombay, 7th December, 1892.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
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4	Do. do.	for 6 months.	
3	Do. do.	for 4 months.	

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F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

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We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.

BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery, Manchester.
Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.

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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

BAR Silver in London was again ⅛d. cheaper, at 38⅜d. per oz.; and 4 per cent Rupee Securities further receded ⅞ per cent., say to £64¼; while, in New York, there was a drop of 1⅝ cent. in the price of the metal, at 83 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ dollars. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged at 97⅜, and 108¼, respectively, both *ex div.* The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅞d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·14½.

The Wheat market was quiet at an advance of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 5d. for the former, and 6s. 3d. for the latter, Ex Quay. The Linseed market was quiet, but, as usual, no quotations are given for Bombay Seed, either on the spot or to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated only 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4⅞d. for December-January deliveries, and 5 1-64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 36,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 9⅝ cents; but Futures for March, were 9 points higher, at 9·35 cents.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 53,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total arrivals at the ports so far this season; and the figures for the same period in the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts...	53,000	73,000	50,000
Three days' do. ...	144,000	163,000	141,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	2,865,000	3,895,000	3,568,000

There has been a steadier market for this staple here to-day, and prices have been put up Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy; but the business passing has been upon a very small scale, exporters having bought only 100 New Julgaum, at Rs. 213; while the Mills have taken 550 bales, consisting of 400 New Julgaum, at Rs. 210-13; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 201½; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 225 per candy—all ready Cotton.

WHEAT.—There has been some improvement in the export demand in this market to-day, and the volume of business passing, from small, has become moderate; no change in rates, however, has taken place, but the feeling was steady at last quotations.

SEEDS have been also taken to a moderate extent, in a steady market, and at an advance of half an anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, closing rates for which are as follows, other kinds being unchanged in value:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-6 to	Rs. 7-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-8-0		„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 6-15-0 to	„ 7-1-0	„
„ Red „	„ 6-7-6 to	„ 6-9-6	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows.

Cotton	4,148	bales.
Wheat	21,591	cwts.
Linseed	4,956	„
Rapeseed	3,315	„
Gingelly	12,880	„
Castorseed	2,580	„
Rice	6,018	„

FREIGHTS are dull. Business has been done for Marseilles, for January shipment of Wheat, at 12s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened unsettled again, at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, at which there was at once a strong enquiry, owing to the heavy drop in the price of Silver in America and gradually a fair amount was taken at 1s. 2 21-32d. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅞d. has been the rate for December; 1s. 2 29-32d. for January; and 1s. 2 15-16d. for March delivery, at which a little was done; also some Credits for the mail, at 1s. 2 27-32d. for the mail, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on	Demand	1s. 2⅝ to 21-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32 to ⅝	do
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	do
Credits	do.	1s. 2⅞d.	do
Francs	do.	1.56¼	do

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining in sympathy with the news from the other side noticed above, and Fours have receded one-half per cent., both for Money and Account, our closing quotations being 105⅜, and 105⅜, in the two positions, respectively, with buyers for Account at the rate.

SHARES.—There has been some downward movement in the Mill Scrip market to-day; and we note a decline of Rs. 15 in Oriental; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Mazagon, and Sholapur; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; though, on the other hand, Alliance have advanced Rs. 5; and Coorla, Rs. 15. Fort Press Shares are Rs. 10 lower, Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1½ lower, at Rs. 1,060 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	38⅜

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1892-93 up to 3rd December are as follows:—

In the month of October 1892.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	7,28,673	1,10,85,656	1,18,14,329
Exports	35,31,134	49,44,850	84,76,288
Net Imports	—*28,02,765	61,40,806	33,38,041

To the end of the month of October 1892.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	93,73,681	8,74,04,623	9,67,77,706
Exports	3,46,32,863	2,00,09,978	5,46,42,338
Net Imports	—2,52,59,176	6,73,94,044	4,21,31,868

* Owing to large exports to the United Kingdom from Bombay Rs. 26,46,588.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1892-93

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of October 1892	4,53,511	83,75,360	88,28,871
To the end of the month of October, 1892 (Progressive)	1,78,79,831	5,44,72,099	7,23,51,930

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of October 1892	......	83,00,021	83,00,021
To the end of the month of October, 1892 (Progressive)	1,88,99,526	5,36,66,161	7,25,65,687

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	10	27 p.m.	39	7
Teheran	7	2	49 p.m.	..	17
Suez	7	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 7th Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	0	1
„ Kurrachee	...	10	0	1
„ Madras	...	47	0	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 6.

10 p.m.	73·1
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.	
6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	75·6
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	81·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ARNOTT—December 7, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Colonel Arnott, I. M. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BOMANBEHRAM—December 8, at her residence, opposite Marine Lines Station, Queen's Road, Bai Jerbai, wife of Jehangirji Bomanji Bomanbehram, and daughter of Merwanji Maneckji Mulla. Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GULLILAND—December 2, at 12, Alipore Road, the wife of Colin C Gulliland, of twins (sons).

WARD—November 29, at Pubna, the wife of R Lascelles Ward, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOWARD—BROUCKE—November 26, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, M A, William Irvine Kelland Howard, to Olive Letitia, the second daughter of W J Broucke, Esq, of Champarun.

JONES—McREDDIE—December 1, at the Mission Church, Naulakha, Lahore, by the Rev J C R Ewing, D D, assisted by the Rev C W Forman, D D, Rev U S Grant Jones, M A, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Lahore, to Nellie, eldest daughter of Dr G D McReddie, of Lucknow.

McMILLAN—ROBINSON—December 2, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev T F Dale, James McMillan, of Gourock, Scotland, to Ella, second daughter of J A Robinson.

WALKER—SHIRREFFS—December 1, at St Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev J G Chree, Eden Curtis Walker, to Maggie Isabel, daughter of the late R Shirreffs, of Allahabad.

DEATH.

TWIDALE—December 3, at 117, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Mary, widow of Mr W Twidale, aged 82 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1892.

THE last word of the Monetary Conference has not yet been said. On the reassembling of the delegates on Tuesday three schemes were debated: that of Mr. Rothschild, who proposes that the European Powers should purchase five millions' worth of silver for a period of five years at a price not exceeding forty-three pence per ounce, which would make the rupee worth a fraction over one shilling and four pence; Mr. Moritz Levy's proposal for the gradual withdrawal of gold coins under the value of twenty francs—a limitation which would put out of circulation the half-sovereigns Mr. Goschen recently minted at a considerable outlay—and small bank notes; and some scheme proposed by Mr. Soetbeer, the details of which have not been given. In the course of the discussion some suggestive hints were given as to what may be expected to happen if the Conference failed to bring about some improvement in the situation in regard to silver. Sir Rivers Wilson, while stating that the gold standard alone is possible for the United Kingdom—a belief that still holds the field at home, though it is no longer universally entertained—very significantly declared that the suspension of the monthly purchases in the United States might lead to the suspension of the free coinage of the discredited metal in India. The "might" may, for all practical purposes, be read as "will" in that declaration. If the American purchases be discontinued and the accumulations of silver be thrown on the market even in instalments there will be no alternative. The Indian mints must be closed to promiscuous coinage in a worthless metal. Mr. Montagu, M.P., in an article which appeared in the October issue of the *Fortnightly Review* showed that if such a catastrophe as that referred to by Sir Rivers Wilson should occur the rupee would inevitably fall to a shilling, or even nine-pence, if the Indian Mints were not at once closed to free coinage. The force of circumstances would compel the Government of India to close the mints under such circumstances as the sole means of avoiding bankruptcy and a general collapse of business. It is satisfactory to know that there is the best of reasons for anticipating that the remedy would prove quite adequate for its purpose. Not only would the fall in the value of the Indian currency be arrested; the profits on minting would be largely increased, and would form a welcome addition to the revenue, and by insensible stages the rupee could be restored to one shilling and four pence or even one and six pence, as Mr. Montagu states, without interfering in any way with the Indian export trade. Fluctuations in exchange would cease and the way would be paved for the introduction of a gold standard with or without—more probably without—a gold currency. It is desirable to bear in mind that the Government of India is not absolutely helpless in the matter if the American silver purchases are abandoned and a deluge of valueless silver is thrown upon the markets of the world. That contingency has been very plainly brought to the notice of the delegates by Mr. Macreary who prophesied the repeal of the Bland Act if the Conference does not accept the American proposals. He and his colleagues had already announced that they would not support Mr. Rothschild's proposals. On Tuesday he, in his turn, stated that he will withdraw his proposals if the American delegates do not support them. It really does not much matter whether they are withdrawn or not, for the purchase of a certain amount of silver in addition to the amount purchased by the United States could only result in increased production and the unfortunate metal would be in worse state three years hence than it is now. Mr. Moritz Levy's proposal seems inadequate. It is a device to get more silver into circulation and in so far it might do some good; but it would not of itself suffice to give silver the stability which can only be found in bimetallism. Sir Guildford Molesworth is evidently of the same opinion for he declared that partial purchases of silver cannot give the stability to the price of silver which is the great need of India. But rather than face the frightful catastrophe of the complete collapse of silver he is willing to accept Mr. Moritz Levy's proposal as calculated in some degree to arrest the fall. Sir William Houldsworth's plan of a Bimetallic Union of the nations which prefer that system leaving those wedded to a gold standard to retain it while purchasing silver bullion at their mints for gold at a ratio fixed by international agreement the receipts circulating as money would of course solve every difficulty. But it is idle to expect that Germany and Austria, to say nothing of Great Britain, will agree to the conditions respecting the free purchase of silver. If they did, all difficulties would disappear, and the Conference would be able to boast of achieving a measure of success beyond the hopes of President Harrison to whose initiative it owes its existence. So far as can at present be seen the Conference will leave things very much as they were.

THE intervention of the British Government invoked by the Bombay merchants having business relations with Natal and the South African Free States on behalf of Indian traders and settlers has not been attended with much success. Nearly two years ago a memorial was addressed to Lord Knutsford, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, setting forth that for the past fifteen or twenty years large numbers of natives of India have been trading as merchants, shopkeepers, market gardeners, and the like in the Colony of Natal, and the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. Their numbers increased to two thousand, irrespective of labourers, of whom about a hundred thousand had settled for the most part in Natal. Certain sections of the white community had declared their intention to expel natives of India from Natal either by legislative enactment or by making their lives intolerable by persecution, insults, and annoyances. At that time a proposal was under discussion to effect a change in the constitution of the colony which would place the rights of natives of India altogether at the mercy of those sections of the Natal community which are hostile to them. The memorialists prayed the Government not to sanction any change in the constitution of Natal, which would prejudicially affect the rights of the Indian traders and settlers. An inquiry into these grievances was asked for. In the Orange Free State the Indian settlers had been served with notices by the Government of the Republic to quit the territory within a few months. The Government of the Transvaal Republic stopped short of complete expulsion, but issued notices to all natives of India residing within the State, requiring them to quit their residences and places of business, and remove into, and remain within, certain prescribed areas. The expulsion of Indian traders from South Africa was imminent, and the good offices of the British Government were solicited to avert the hardships and loss which would be inseparable from such a calamity. The memorial was strongly supported by the Government of India, and the Home Government took the matter up. The disappointing result is communicated in a letter from Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Bombay Government, to the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, representing the merchants and inhabitants of Bombay who subscribed to the memorial. The final outcome of the communications which have passed on the subject is that practically little or nothing has been effected to improve the position of the Indian traders settled in Natal and the two Free States. Indeed, in some respects the prospect has darkened, for Natal has been given a measure of representative Government which makes the classes inimical to the Indian settlers masters of the situation, while weakening the hands of the Governor, who is appointed by the British Government and on whom alone they could rely for protection against illusage. In the Orange Free State, the good offices of the High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Henry Loch, were apparently attended with a certain measure of success, for the Government of the Republic undertook to compensate the Indian merchants and traders for any loss they might sustain in the forced sale of their houses and goods by public auction. Officials were appointed to take an inventory of the stock, and of the proceeds of the forced sales. The amount for which compensation was due was admittedly £4,000. A letter from Durban of the 14th October states that the State Government refused to pay compensation, and no redress could be obtained at their hands. Mr. Lee-Warner's letter is silent on this point. Not even an illusory promise appears to have been obtained from the South African Republic, where matters have gone from bad to worse. In the official letter it is stated with significant brevity that the Government of these States (the Orange and the Transvaal) are not disposed to alter their laws in favour of the Indian traders, and that it is not within the power of Her Majesty's Government to enforce the repeal or the amendment of such laws. The only concession made by the Transvaal authorities was that dealers who hold unexpired leases may, until the expiration of the term, obtain a renewal of licenses. As the longest of these leases have only two or three years to run, it is clear that in a very short time there will be no Indian traders left in the country, unless the Government of India bring strong pressure to bear upon the Home Government in applying diplomatic or other pressure to the contumelious republics, one of which hopes to obtain Swaziland as a free gift from the British Government. An inquiry into the grievances of the settlers in Natal was held at Durban. Two leading Bombay traders were examined, but no specific complaints could be elicited. The statements which formed the foundation of the Bombay memorial subsequently, Mr. Lee-Warner states, received detailed and careful inquiry with the result that, in the opinion of Lord Ripon, "no ground for serious complaint of the treatment of Indian residents in Natal has been established." The minutes of this inquiry, which presumably have been forwarded through the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, ought to be published, so that the public may judge of the nature and sufficiency of the evidence on which this conclusion has been arrived at.

DR. NANSEN, a few days before the mail left, laid before the Royal Geographical Society his detailed plans for the new Arctic expedition, which will presumably start in the early spring. The boat has been launched, and is being rapidly fitted. Dr. Nansen has faith in his scheme, and Admiral Nares and other experienced Arctic navigators agree that it is feasible. As we explained some time ago there is circumstantial evidence of a current across the Pole, afforded by the wreckage from the Jeannette. Dr. Nansen proposes to follow this current, letting it carry him in its own direction and in its own time. This, it is calculated, will occupy something like five years, so that before the end of the century we shall either hear of a successful cruise through the ice, or the equipment of a fleet to search for Dr. Nansen. The boat, which has been built, and which Dr. Nansen calls the "Fram," is a vessel of about six hundred tons burthen, capable of carrying twelve men, and stores, provisions, and fuel enough to last five years. The Fram is built with due consideration to the requirements of an Arctic vessel, there being no projections on her sides on which the ice can gain a hold. She is so constructed that the pressure of the ice instead of crushing the hull must lift it up on to the floe. The steam-power and the shape have been dictated with a view to ability to cut through the ice. The vessel is a little over a hundred feet long on the water line, and has a displacement of eight hundred tons Thus she is not by any means a large vessel, and is thus better calculated to do the work she is intended for. When the vessel sets out she will head for the new Siberian islands or the mouth of the Lena river, reaching the furthest point in open water either in August or September. With a view to correct navigation Dr. Nansen had at one time contemplated using captive balloons, but the idea was rejected as the equipment, which must have included steel cylinders of compressed hydrogen, would have been too heavy for the small ship. Dr. Nansen's conviction of success is remarkably strong, but he has built two big boats which are to go with his vessel to be used in case the ship should after all get crushed. Each is large enough to hold the entire crew, and by this means he hopes the voyage may be continued even if the ship perishes. Dr. Nansen does not so much fear not being able to cross the pole as the chances of not getting into the current at the right time. Admiral Nares, who will be remembered as the commander of the "Challenger" expedition, ventured to criticise various details of the plan. He would not deliberately push the vessel into the pack ice, however strong she might be. The form of the Fram was no novelty, he thought, and once in the pack ice form would go for nothing. The proposition with regard to the boats was good in theory, but extremely difficult in practice, involving as it does the separation or loss of the boats. He strongly advised the retention of power to keep the vessel away from the ice as long as possible and ensure a safe line of retreat to land. This advice, which to a landsman at all events, seems particularly sound, was rejected by Dr. Nansen, who said he was fully prepared to dispense with either of these so-called safeguards. Dr. Nansen's, it is claimed, is the best equipped expedition, which has ever yet started. Something of this kind was claimed for the expedition which set out a year ago to explore the interior of Australia, but the fact did not save it from failure.

THE interest of prominent men in the mofussil in local self-government is to be judged by the attendance of those appointed to serve on Municipalities rather than by their declarations at local Congress meetings. In Bombay Presidency lack of interest on the part of the people has resulted in the dissolution of several boards, and from a resolution just issued by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, it appears that members of district and local municipalities are not more active in that part of the country. A considerable number of local boards failed to hold the requisite number of meetings, and the attendance of those which were held, according to all reports, was unsatisfactory. The average number of members on District Councils and Local Boards was something over seventeen, but the average attendance was only seven. Having regard to the distance travelled by many members the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think the average is almost as good as can be expected, especially, he adds, when it is remembered that they have not as yet been educated to the point of going very far in the direction of sacrificing their private interests to the public good. In almost every district it appears there are not a few members, especially in local boards, who are habitual absentees and whose example must do harm. Action is taken to remove such members now and then, but this plan of dealing with them cannot be so extensively indulged in as might be desirable. The number of men capable of acting on the local boards is limited, and the number willing to undertake public duties without payment even more so. The result is that all members who do attend the boards with anything like regularity are put upon the working committees, and local administration is carried on by a far feebler body than Government intended. The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh sums up the position when he says that the members of the working committees are the only ones who care to work; the others merely care for the name and dignity of being the "member." They have no wish to do anything, and therefore do not attend From Chattisgarh district comes a proposal that the numbers of meetings shall be reduced from eight to six, and the experiment is to be tried in that district in the coming year, but it is doubtful if even then the average attendance will improve.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has promised to attend the entertainment to be given this evening, at the Novelty Theatre, by the crew of the P. and O. steamer Peninsular, in aid of the sufferers by the loss of the s.s. Bokhara.

THE s. s. Mirzapore, with the outward English mails, left Aden, at midnight, on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 p.m., on Monday next.

THE result of the balloting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday evening, for chairman of the Chamber, for the coming year was, that Mr. R. S. Campbell, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., was elected.

DURING the voyage of the P. and O. steam-ship Pekin, which arrived yesterday, an unusual event occurred, while the vessel was between Aden and Bombay. One of the lady passengers, on Friday last, presented her husband with an addition to his family, and naturally much interest was manifested in the junior passenger by those on board the steamer.

WE are informed that the police have not captured any slaves in Bombay harbour, nor have they detained any tindal, or crew of a buggalo, said to have been conveying the slaves. The facts are that a native craft "Hassami" came to Bombay from Mecca, in Arabia, on Tuesday last, with four passengers, who are bound for Java. There were five lads on board the buggalo, who were related to the crew, and came on the voyage as amateur kullasis to learn work. But the names of these lads had not been registered as part of the crew. They have not been detained by the police, but are allowed to live on board the buggalo. They will go back to their country in a few days.

DR. S. KENNEDY, of London, whose name has been so prominently associated with the Mattei system, is expected in Bombay about the 12th December by the s. s. Mirzapore. He is coming to spend the winter in India, and in addition to visiting numerous patients in the three Presidencies intends to investigate the alleged cures of leprosy by the Mattei remedies, as employed by the Rev. Father Muller, at Mangalore, and likewise to see the cases that are now under treatment. With reference to the articles which have recently appeared in the English medical and daily papers, Count Mattei has instituted legal proceedings against the editor and publisher of the chief offending journal, so that the further investigation of the merits and demerits of this new method of medical treatment will be removed out of the hands of the doctors, and its results be pronounced upon by an intelligent British jury.

OUR London correspondent says that he happened to meet Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's legal adviser the other day, and while he expressed himself with caution as to the probable result of the investigation he did not seem to take a despondent view of Mr. Dadabhai's chances. Of course, it is difficult to express any decided opinion one way or the other until the "particulars" are delivered, and these will not be made known to the respondent for some days. Mr. Dadabhai's leading counsel is the well-known Q. C., Mr. William Willis, who is Recorder of Maldon, and who formerly sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Colchester. He has thrown himself into the case *con amore*, and it will not be owing to any neglect of duty on the learned advocate's part if his client should unfortunately be unseated.

THE *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs:—"Two Palace favourites recently sent in a demand for a monopoly of the opium produce of Turkey. The matter was referred to the Chamber of Commerce, which, having regard to the influential position occupied at Yildiz by the would-be concessionnaires, at once hastened to report favourably upon the scheme. . . Several members of the Council of State intend, I learn, opposing the scheme, as being contrary to the interests of the country at large. But the many merchants and others interested in trade abroad would do well to strengthen their hands by agitating through the proper diplomatic channels against the proposed measure.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MISSION TO PEKIN.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The first decennial tribute mission from Burma to China will probably leave Mandalay for Pekin in the winter of 1893, in accordance with the Treaty of Pekin.

CORRECTION.

In the telegram issued last night it was inadvertently stated that the reported massacre of the Belgian Expeditionary Force was confirmed, whereas it should have been that the *Daily Chronicle's* statement regarding the telegraph line from the Zambesi to Wady Halfa is confirmed.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.

The Conference debate on the schemes put forward by Messrs. Rothschild, Moritz Levy, and Soetbeer was resumed to-day.

Sir Rivers Wilson said that the suspension of the monthly purchases of silver made by the American Government might lead to the suspension of free coinage in India. He declared that a single gold standard was alone applicable to Great Britain.

Sir Rivers Wilson and Mr. Fremantle were unable to support the schemes of Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Moritz Levy.

Mr. Rothschild announced that he would withdraw his proposals if the American delegates refused to support them.

Mr. Macreary, one of the American delegates, prophesied the withdrawal of the silver law of 1891.

Sir Guildford Molesworth said he was no advocate of partial purchases of silver and that India wanted stability in the price of silver. He deprecated a sudden rise in price equally as a sudden fall. Sir Guildford while adhering to bimetallism as the only true remedy, was ready to accept anything in order to avert the frightful catastrophe feared by Mr. Rothschild. He, therefore, adhered to the proposal of Mr. Moritz Levy as a step in the right direction.

Sir W. Houldsworth submitted a plan for forming a Bimetallic Union by those nations so inclined, the others retaining a gold standard, but the mints giving receipts for silver bullion stating the equivalent in gold at a rate to be fixed by International agreement, the receipts to circulate as money. He thought this plan would restore bimetallism over a large area.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 7.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Mirzapore, with the outward mails of the 25th ult., left here for Bombay last night at midnight.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 7.

The Pamphlet Case was resumed before Mr. Bosanquet this morning, and Mr. Rudra withdrew the suggestion made by Mr. Mehdi Hassan in his petition to the Magistrate that the defence had secretly received information from Mr. Stevenson, of the detective department. Mr. Rudra said that he now finds that the information was given by the Minister's express authority. Mr. Rudra complained yesterday that certain statements in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Pioneer* were misleading, and asked his Worship to notice the matter. Mr. Bosanquet stated that he had no reason to suppose that the inaccuracies complained of were intentionally made. The general correctness of the reports was, therefore, negatived, and on such a supposition no action was required.

PEACE RESTORED IN THE INDUS VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

Latest news from Gilgit states that all is quiet in the Indus Valley up to the 1st instant. Captain Wallace and the wounded have been moved back from Thalpin.

CHITRAL NEWS.

Nizam-ul-mulk holds Mustaj, and Sher Afzul has written suggesting peace and partition of the country.

SIR THOMAS BAKER.

We regret to hear that Sir Thomas Baker, the Quartermaster-General of the Forces, so well-known in these regions, is in a state of health, which causes some anxiety to his many friends.

INSPECTION OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Colonel Mellis, Chief Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, inspects the Gwalior Cavalry this week, and then proceeds to Hyderabad, where a new Cavalry Regiment is being formed under H. H. the Nizam's orders.

CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM *VS.* MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Lord Hawke's team commenced their batting, at 4-15 p.m., yesterday, Lord Hawke scoring fifty-three and Wright fifty-two before stumps were drawn. Play was resumed this morning, and the scores stood as follows :—

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

L. Fox, c Robinson, b Jackson	2
F. Smallwood, c Maclean, b Gibson	9
E. H. Swayne, b Jackson	16
Bandmaster Birkby, c Robinson, b Gibson	11
A. Jones, c Robinson, b Gibson	4
E. T. Hill, c Foljambe, b Gibson	1
Major Bruce, b Jackson	15
Sewell, not out	70
E. Price, b Jackson	0
Private Reeves, c Gibson, b Hornsby	52
Private Bagwell, b Hornsby	19
Extras	3
Total	203

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

Lord Hawke, b Bagwell	69
C. W. Wright, b Sewell	52
Gibson, l-b-w, b Bagwell	6
H. Wright, c Reeves, b Sewell	26
Hornsby, c Swayne, b Bagwell	4
Robinson, c Swayne, b Sewell	2
Gibbs, st Jones, b Sewell	10
Hill, b Sewell	59
Foljambe, not out	33
Maclean, b Sewell	3
Extras	16
Total	280

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the evening of the 4th inst.

SUEZ, Dec. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Dec. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Dec. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator arrived from Bombay this afternoon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the sitting of the Monetary Conference on Tuesday Sir W. Houldsworth submitted a plan for forming a Bimetallic Union.

Sir Rivers Wilson at the Monetary Conference warned the delegates that the cessation of America's purchases of silver might lead to the suspension of free coinage in India.

The *Mandalay Herald* says a fine seam of coal has been found near Bouk village, nine miles from Mandalay.

It has been decided that the examinations of 1894 and subsequent years shall be conducted in the vernacular languages of Burma as well as English, the latter being for Europeans and English only. The whole question of instruction through the vernacular is elaborately discussed in the resolution of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Captain Atkins has been warmly complimented by the Burmese Chief Commissioner for the promptitude and completeness of his arrangements for the police columns that are to operate on the Bhamo frontier. All transport and ration arrangements are now complete for all the columns.

Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, has left Fort Stedman with the Burma-Siam Boundary Commission. They expect to arrive at Monghang on the 1st January, where the Siamese Commissioners are to be met. It is of course possible the Siamese may treat Mr. Hildebrand as they did Ney Elias, and not put in an appearance.

A few nights since a shot was fired into Sadon post. The sentry returned the fire and a party was sent out. Nobody was caught, but a fire rocket was found.

Since the Agriculturists' Loan Act first came into operation in 1885, some Rs. 7,20,000 have been granted under its provisions in Bengal. The Board of Revenue states that the Act has done much good, and has come to the relief of the distressed ryot in every case of calamity that has occurred during the past seven years. In a good year, such as 1886-1887, only Rs. 4,800 was disbursed in five districts, whereas in 1890-91 the floods in Muzaffarpur and Saran caused an increase to Rs. 2,27,000. The expenditure year by year show where distress was most acute. The returns shows that recourse is had to the Act whenever the necessity arises ; but the Board of Revenue is astonished to find that the aggregate of loans last year was comparatively small.

The Government of India has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 16,000 for a further extension of the forest tramway in the Andamans.

During the coming experiments in Field-firing at Meerut, the Maxim gun, belonging to the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, will be emyloyed, the Corps having lent it for that purpose.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the renewal, for one year, of the temporary wounded-pension of £300 to Colonel Sir B. P. Bromhead, who was wounded in the Sikkim Expedition.

Gentlemen Cadets W. J. Keen, L. S. Browne, E. W. Costello, and H. T. Marshall, who quitted Sandhurst in July, have been specially held to be eligible for the Indian Staff Corps under the old rules.

The result of the trial by Court-Martial of two sepoys for the attempted murder of Captain Keary, is that Sir James Dormer has directed the summary dismissal of both from the Service under Article IV. of the Indian Articles of War. The Court found Sepoy Soda Singh not guilty. Sepoy Dhanna Singh was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life ; but Sir James Dormer, owing to some legal difficulty, has been obliged to withhold confirmation of sentence.

The Resident leaves Hyderabad on the 14th instant for a short tour in the Tilengane districts of the Nizam's Dominions, in which the survey settlement rates have been recently introduced. He will be accompanied by Mr. Dunlop, Settlement Commissioner.

The decrease in the gross earnings of Indian Railways during the current year, as compared with 1891, is now close upon a crore of rupees, the North-Western showing a decline of 57¼ lakhs, the Great Indian Peninsula of more than 40½ lakhs, the Bengal-Nagpur of nearly three lakhs, the Oudh and Rohilkhand and Southern Mahratta of about two lakhs each. On the credit side it is encouraging to see the Indian Midland forging ahead at last with an increase of over a lakh, while the Rajputana-Malwa and South Indian are each well over two lakhs to the good. The most striking advance of all is, however, in Burma, where the railways have earned seven lakhs more than in the corresponding period of last year. This speaks well for the development of that country, particularly as the lines have to compete with the strong river service of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

In compliance with a wish expressed by Lord Roberts, Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, has proceeded to Peshawur to enquire into the nature of the fever prevailing among the troops there, and into the sanitary condition of the station generally. Dr. Evans, attached to the Medical College at Lahore, who has made a special study of Indian fevers, also visits Peshawur for a few days, to help Dr. Cleghorn in the investigation.

The Indian Telegraph Department are now working the Kashmir lines up to Srinagar, but the Gilgit wire is still in the hands of the Durbar. There have been frequent interruptions on it of late, which were only to be expected considering the nature of the country over which it is carried. The breakdowns are the more unfortunate coming as they do at a time when Chitral affairs have assumed such a serious aspect, and when the tribes on the Indus below Bunji have begun to show their teeth. Nothing, however, can be done just now to secure uninterrupted communication with Gilgit as the passes are closed by the snow. Next summer an attempt will be made to build the telegraph line in such a manner as to reduce the risks of breakage to a minimum. Already the wire has been laid from Srinagar northwards over one of the passes, 12,000 feet in height, as an experimental measure. It will be carefully watched during the winter, with a view to ascertaining how it stands the snow-storms, and the experiment should furnish data to guide the construction parties in their work hereafter. It is most important that the Gilgit Agency should be in touch with India at all seasons of the year.

The Rev. Thomas Evans is about to conduct a Temperance crusade in Lahore. Although from what we have seen of Mr. Evans' writings and speeches we have been unable to form a favourable opinion of his temperate spirit, we suppose that he may be credited with doing good in persuading native students to join "Caine Temperance clubs." It is amusing, however, writes an Allahabad paper, to see how much of the popularity of the Temperance movement in India is due to the fact that many young educated natives think that thereby they are going "agin' the Government" on its revenue side, and how many students regard the pledge as a kind of political manifesto.

Some interesting experiments have taken place at Jullundur with a jointed lance invented by Colonel R. Eardley Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers. The lance is in two pieces, joining with a bayonet slot in a brass socket. It is strong, light and handy, and has this advantage, that when the trooper is required to dismount for fire action on foot, instead of the present slow and dangerous method of disposing of his mounted weapon, by a turn of the wrist he divides it in two and drops the pieces into the bucket from which he has taken his carbine. It was tried during the squadron training of the inventor's regiment, and all are in favour of the new lance. When the men dismounted on the off-side they were ready for action in less than half the time it took men who had to fasten the lance to the wallet by a strap. Mounting was also done from the off-side. It is to be hoped that this useful and practical invention may receive the attention from the authorities it certainly deserves

Imports of raw cotton into the Punjab from Kashmir and Sewestan fell almost to nothing during the past official year. This may account in some part for the large diminution in the cotton export trade of the Punjab, the value of which fell from over 30 lakhs in 1890-91 to less than seven lakhs in 1891-92. Indigo and wheat, on the other hand, showed a large increase.

The total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 26th November, was 270, against 240 and 262 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 14. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 13 and 15 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from tetanus, against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 132 and 18, respectively, against 96 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·2 per mille per annum against 30·3, the mean of the last five years.

It is difficult on account of the interruptions in the telegraph service to follow events on the Gilgit border in their proper sequence, writes the *Pioneer* ; but we have received enough news to make it clear that there has been fighting in that quarter distinct from the affair in which Captain Wallace was wounded. It seems that on the evening of the 25th November a company of the Kashmir bodyguard regiment, two miles out of Thalpin, was attacked by the tribesmen in great force. The Subadar in command entrenched himself, and next morning attacked the enemy, who numbered nearly a thousand, and completely routed them with a loss of about 50 killed. His loss in this exploit was seven men wounded. Assistance was sent out from Thalpin, and the stout little force retired without any further molestation. The enemy in spite of this check seem to have remained in strong force about Thalpin, where Dr. Robertson was encamped ; and accordingly they were attacked on the 27th and finally dispersed by the troops under Major Twigg. There was no loss on our side, and the enemy seem to have taken to flight so rapidly that the troops had little chance of inflicting any loss on them. The tribes concerned in this attack are said to have been chiefly Darel men and Chilasis. The troublesome temper of the latter has long made it certain that a conflict with them was only a question of time, and now that they have precipitated matters active measures to clear the Indus Valley route must sooner or later follow.

The following memorandum is published from the Accountant-General, India Office :—I have to request that you will be good enough to inform the authorities in India that the furlough pay and pensions of all civil and military officers and of members of the ecclesiastical, marine, and pilot establishments will henceforth be issued at the Home Treasury monthly in arrear. The quarterly dates to which military (including that of military officers in civil employ), medical (including annuities), ecclesiastical, and marine pay, pension, etc., will be made up will for the future be 15th February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November, whilst the quarterly dates to which civil pay, annuities, and pensions will be made up will be 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October respectively. Payment will in each case be made on or after the day following. Advances of one-third, approximately of the net quarterly amount, will be payable on the 15th of the first and second month of each quarter, and the balance of the three months, less income tax and other deductions (if any), on the quarterly dates on which the pay will in future be payable as specified above.

The Prince of Monaco is prosecuting the *Eclaireur*, a daily paper at Nice, for defamation. Great efforts have been made to induce the Prince to withdraw the case as the *Eclaireur* intends to attack the French policy of continuing the protectorate of the Principality, devoted to gambling, and also to expose the system of annual press subventions to secure the silence of the press respecting abuses at Monte Carlo. The *Eclaireur* for years refused a bribe of ten thousand francs. One famous Paris journal was paid 70,000 francs a year, and another thirty thousand.

Two great Corsican families, the most powerful in the island, the Gavinis and the Casabiancas, have just been reconciled after a political hostility of more than thirty years. During this entire period the politics of the island have centred about the heads of these two houses. It mattered little what form of Government ruled from Paris. Empire or Republic, it was all the same. These Corsican Montagues and Capulets dominated the entire island, and their retainers followed them blindly wherever they led. Now the romance is ended.

The new Bill which the French Government are about to push with all expedition through the Chambers is a sufficient proof that at present the law in France is insufficient to put down newspapers which openly advocate violence and disorder. Several such papers are published in Paris, without reckoning a publication called "Fire, Blood, Death," which made its appearance the other day, and which on examination proved to have nothing terrible about it but its title and the colour of the paper it was printed upon, which was blood red.

The Sultan of Morocco has ordered 50,000 rifles of Italian manufacture. The mission to Fez seems in difficulties. The Sultan evinces displeasure at some French actions, and has cancelled the verbal understanding arrived at, and refuses to give effect to his promises. He proposes to terminate the negotiations by moving his Court to Mequinez. Nevertheless, it is asserted that the French have obtained permission to execute important works at Tangier in return for the abolition of the French postal service throughout Morocco when the Sultan is able to replace it. The Sultan concedes the export of bark for tanning and of cork, also slightly reducing import duties on some French goods. The Sultan refuses the construction of a railway from Figig to Tuat, and also the revision of the Morocco-Algeria frontier. There are indications that diplomacy is less exacting against England than for some time. The British Foreign Office has been forced to admit that the gunboat Redbreast was over zealous in searching a French sailing vessel in Madagascar waters for slaves, but nominal damages satisfied the French. Lord Rosebery has informed M. Ribot that Britain admitted its responsibility for the losses sustained by French missionaries in Uganda, France reciprocating by showing Lord Dufferin the instructions given to the French envoy of Fez to convince him that no designs were entertained against Morocco.

Boycotting as a political weapon is already naturalised in Austria, where it seems destined to bring discord and confusion among the peoples of that heterogeneous empire. It was first introduced a short time ago by the Young Bohemian Party, which demands complete Home Rule for their country, a national army, and all the other rights and privilege at present enjoyed by Hungary. The question whether their demands are just, however, cannot as yet be considered by the Austrian Government upon its merits, for the reason that Bohemia possesses a sort of "Ulster," in the shape of the German element, amounting to about 38 per cent. of the entire population, and consisting of the richest landowners and the most flourishing manufacturers of the province. The tactics pursued by the Young Bohemian Party are not of a nature to win them the sympathy and good wishes of foreigners. They, or at least the tag-rag and bob-tail of the party, lie in wait for German picnic parties, savagely attack them at night, frighten the ladies out of their wits, and compel the whole party to curse all Germans and to use scurrilous expressions towards their own people. The Bohemian press does not condemn these proceedings, so that they are still indulged in from time to time. As the Hungarians are, rightly or wrongly, considered to be the most determined opponents of Bohemian independence, the Young Bohemian Party have been of late engaged in pouring upon them all the vials of their wrath, the last and most terrible being a resolution to purchase no more Hungarian flour and nothing grown or manufactured in Hungary.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presiding. Those also present were :—Colonel W. H. Wilson, Professor Oxenham, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Harkissondass Narotumdass, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsi, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, and Dr. Balchandra.

THE MASONRY BRIDGE AT ARTHUR ROAD.

The Committee gave their sanction to letter No. 18754, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Mistri, Bhedwar, Vachagandi and Co., the lowest of six tenders received, for the construction of a masonry bridge over the old main drain, at Arthur Road, at a cost of Rs. 14,489 against the grant of Rs. 18,000, sanctioned by the Corporation, in their Resolution No. 11358, dated 14th January last.

THE SUPPLY OF DISINFECTANTS.

The Committee considered letter No. 18961, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., the only one tender received, for the supply of disinfectants during the year 1893-94, at the following rates :—

	Present rate. Rs. a. p.		New rate. Rs. a. p.
Calvert's Carbolic Acid Powder	17 0 0	per cask	19 6 0
Sanitas	17 6 0	„	20 0 0
Calvert's Carbolic Acid	2 14 0	per gallon	3 6 0
Do. Cresol	2 8 0	„	2 14 0
Phenyle	3 12 0	„	4 5 0

The Commissioner states that the rate for each kind of disinfectants is higher than the present price, as will be seen from the figures given above, but this is owing to the fall in exchange.

Dr. Viegas said he thought the Committee passed a resolution some time ago asking as to what difference existed between Calvert's preparations or any other maker, and how it was that the Municipality did not invite tenders by advertising for the purchase of their supply of disinfectants. The object of advertising for tenders was to enable those who were in the position of competing to do so. By advertising for preparations of a particular maker was to give such manufacturers the sole monopoly of their goods. In his opinion that was an absurd and unbusiness-like proceeding. The Committee should be told what was the deficiency of other makers for rejecting their tenders. Those makers who dealt in similar articles should be allowed to compete with Calvert's carbolic acid and powders.

Mr. Kabraji said the Municipality generally ordered those articles which they considered were generally the best in the market. If they considered a particular kind of carbolic acid and powders were the best, they were fully justified in inviting tenders from manufacturers of such articles.

Colonel Wilson explained that it was his impression both the Committee and the Municipal Commissioner were guided by other Municipalities in the United Kingdom in their selection of the best articles. They certainly did not want immaterial articles supplied.

Dr. Viegas suggested that when tenders were invited from various makers of disinfectants it would be a good thing to mention the strength of the preparations.

The Chairman replied that the Health Officer had a very great experience in such matters and had come to the conclusion that Calvert's preparations were the best.

Dr. Viegas said he had no doubt the selection was duly made, but he would suggest that that officer should submit a report upon the subject giving the qualities and rates of other preparations in the markets.

The Municipal Commissioner upheld the Chairman's remarks that the Health Officer had made the best selection in Calvert's preparations and had been found to stand the test of analysis very well. He offered no objection to request the Health Officer for a report upon the matter.

Mr. Geary said he understood as a matter of fact the Health Officer had examined the carbolic acid and found it to be better than those of other makers.

It was finally decided upon the matter being put to the vote to accept the tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., and that a report should be submitted by the Health Officer giving his reasons for the preference of selecting Calvert's preparations together with relative merits and rates of similar powders in the market.

CONSTRUCTION OF A MANUAL FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

The Committee considered and sanctioned the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Gangaram Luxmon & Co., the lower of the two tenders received, for the construction of a Manual Fire Brigade Station at Pedder Market, Mazagon, at a cost of Rs. 7,018-7-3. The charge to be met out of the 4½ lakhs loan for the erection of Fire Brigade Stations in the city.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCE WHEEL-TAX.

The Committee accorded their sanction to letter No. 18962, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the approval of the Standing Committee, under the terms of Section 185 of the Municipal Act, of his compounding with the owners of licensed public conveyances for the payment of wheel-tax for the calendar year 1893, on the following terms :—

For each labour cart with one pair of bullocks, Rs. 20 per annum ; the monsoon quarter (July, August, and September) not to be charged for.

For each victoria and two horses, Rs. 63 for the whole year ; no deduction to be allowed for the monsoon months.

For each rekla with one pair of bullocks, Rs. 20 for the whole year ; no deduction to be allowed for the monsoon months.

THE PROJECTED OVERBRIDGES AT WARI BUNDER AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Further consideration was given to letter No. 17944, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, on the subject of the construction of the Wari Bunder Overbridge and letter No. 18052, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner on the subject of the construction of the Falkland Road Overbridge. The discussion regarding the Wari Bunder overbridge was postponed. With regard to letter No. 18052 it was decided to recommend the Corporation to agree to the construction of the bridge inasmuch as from enquiries that had been made it appeared that the additional expense to the Corporation would not exceed Rs. 22,000.

After considering some business of minor importance the meeting separated.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR ON TOUR.

Our Indore correspondent writes :—At Manasa his Highness the Maharaja Holkar went out unattended by any durbar officials, examined two villages, and ascertained direct from the kirsans (cultivators) the real state of their fields and finances. On being assured of the heaviness of the land-tax imposed before his accession to the *musnud*, he directed that the assessment be reduced to the average actual amount the ryot could pay during the last twelve years. The revenue of the *taluka* is thus reduced from the high figure of Rs. 2,51,000 to Rs. 1,35,000. Instead of accepting the Maharaja's own coin the sowkars here have insisted on payment in the Sallamshai or Pratapgad coins, and fixed 25 per cent. as the rate of exchange. That is if a farmer paid to the sowkar lease-holders Rs. 125 Sallamshai he was given credit for Rs. 100 of the Holkar coin. As the bazar rate is Rs. 121 to Rs. 100 of the respective rupees the ryot was forced to pay an additional sum of Rs. 4 to the sowkar to square his accounts in the coin of a neighbouring chief in preference to that of their own Ruler. When this oppressive system was explained to his Highness the Maharaja, he forthwith issued a minute that the royt must be allowed to pay their land revenue in any coin they prefer. This minute will give to the cultivators of the Mahal an opportunity of saving Rs. 10,040 a year without in any way affecting the revenue of the State.

The durbar officials were again deputed to different villages to examine local accounts. His Highness the Maharaja conferred on Rao Saheb Gupte additional powers in dealing with cases affecting land revenue and regarding complaints against the local officials. His Highness then started for Kukdeshwar. The tremendous swarm of people that came to express their gratitude at the recent kindnesses shown cannot be properly imagined. Rao Saheb Gupte charged an official with depriving a ryot of his land, which yielded Rs. 70 a year to the State and misappropriated it to his own profit (sending a false report to the durbar that it was a waste land) and reducing its assessment of Re. 1-7-6. He will now be tried by an independent Magistrate for breach of trust as a public servant. On Wednesday the Maharaja again went out to meet his subjects in their own villages.

Dr. Scott Sanders has pleaded guilty to forging bills of exchange to the amount of £15,000. Sentence was postponed till next session, probably with a view to his release then upon his own recognisances, since he pleaded that the money was spent on the Lyric Club, and not personally.

After two days' discussion the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce by 53 against 19 resolved that the evils to trade resulting from existing currency arrangements could not be satisfactorily cured by bimetallism or any proposals yet made. The Chamber welcome the action of Government taking part in the Monetary Conference, because it hopes the result will dispel ill-founded hopes of cure.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, with the English mails of the 25th ult., left Aden at midnight on Tuesday. The Mirzapore, which left London on the 17th ult. and Brindisi on the 29th ult., may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 4 p.m., on Monday next. She brings the following passengers :—

From London.

Mrs Knyvett and 3 children	Mr J J Cookman
Mrs Milne and infant	Mrs M Winn
Surg-Capt J M Cadell	Mrs O'Connell
Mr & Mrs Lee Smith & infant	Miss Moorhouse
Mr Whitta	Mr Isaac
Mr Hulton	Miss Wells
Mr and Mrs Fiddian	Miss Lorbeer
Mrs A E Thompson	Mr and Mrs W A Rose
Miss E Thompson	Mrs Wingrove
Mr E A Brooke	Mr C Renton
Mr and Mrs J E Cooke	Mrs H E Sanders
Miss Cooke	Mr Sweenie
Mr Conlan	Mr A Levey
Miss Peddie	Mr and Mrs E Murray
Mrs E V Mackay and child	Mr E F Dawson
Miss Shirley	Mr Stagg

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs H Mackenzie and 2 daughters	Mr and Mrs T A Lauder
	Mr and Mrs H C E Vernon
Mr G F Prevost	Mr and Mrs J Fahys, and 3 Misses Fahys
Mr Justice Rampini	
Mrs Rampini	Mr H W Boileau
Bishop Thoburn	Mr H D Watson
Mr M E Gubbay	Count Gallina
Maj Boothby	Signor G Levi
Mr G S Gunn	Mr T T Bompas
Mr W J Walker	Mr C Snowden
Mr R D McGregor	Mr, Mrs and 2 Misses John
Mrs Simpson	Capt C P Campbell

From Ismailia—Mr W F McConnell, Mr C M Quiglie and Mr and Mrs J A Haines.

For Madras—Mr Huson, Brig-Gen and Mrs Van Straubenzee and Mr A Drew.

For Kurrachee—Lieut W H Manning.

For Wellington—(via Bombay)—Mr R A Vaux.

For Melbourne—(via Bombay)—Miss Smith.

For Sydney—(via Bombay)—Mr D S Kennedy.

For Hongkong—(via Bombay)—Mr G Edwards and Mrs Edwards.

For Shanghai—(via Bombay)—Mr Kinahan.

EXTRA STEAMER PEKIN.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Pekin, Captain E. Street, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London via Marseilles, with the following passengers :—

From London.

Col R T Lang	Miss Fentman
Miss Pailthorp	Rev L B Tedford
Miss Gray	Mrs and 2 Misses Starkey
Mr White Cooper	Mrs Heap and 3 children
Mr Jameson	Rev Sutherland
Rev F A Warren	Miss Bona
Mr Walsh	Mrs Harrison and infant
Col, Mrs and Miss Walker	Mrs Salzman
Mr Ahmed Sayani & brother	Miss Gardner
Lieut Kemball	Mr E C Platt
Dr and Mrs C W Forman and 3 children	Mr and Mrs Gamble and infant
Rev and Mrs Bowen and 3 children	Mr Owen
	Capt Pagan
Mr Castle	Mr Smith
Mr Goven	Mr R Johnson
Mr Willett	Mrs and Miss Daly
Rev and Mrs Batstone	Mr B Tower

From Marseilles.

Mr W Thomson	Mrs B Lang and infant
Mr G Cotton	Col Shortland
Mr H B Ward	Mr S Dodd
Mr Riches	Mr A Bois
Mr and Mrs Forrest and infant	Mr R Guniess
	Mr Barlow
Mrs Fulton and child	Mrs Bosanquet
Mrs Murray and child	Mrs Dickson
Col and Mrs Ferris	Rev Zweiner
Prince Fatthesingrao	Mrs B Godfrey
Prince Jeysingrao	Miss Godfrey
Mr Sardalai	Miss Leishman
Dr Nevins	Mr Price
Mr Salunket	Mrs Riches
Mr and Mrs French	Mr Rowland
Maj Snell	Mr H W Carnduff
Mr Heckford	Mr Whyte
Mr A Fairbairn	Mr C H Moors
Mr A Sayani	Nawab Syed Uddin Ali Khan
Mrs Williamson and child	Mr Robbins
Mr Khanvikar	Mr Terry
Mrs Snell	Mr and Mrs Chisholm
Mr J Rankin	Mr Shaw
Miss Rankin	Mr J S Elmore
Mrs Forbes	Mr Edger
Mr F A Robertson	Mr de Loviol

From Ismailia.—Mr E Booth.
From Suez.—Mr N de Cairy.
From Aden.—Lt de Vismes de Panthien.

THE GAEKWAR PRINCES.

The two sons of his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar, their Highnesses Princes Fattesingrao and Jeysingrao, accompanied by Dr. Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. French, Messrs. Sir Dessai, Khanvilker, and the trusted Mankory Salunkerao, with attendants, arrived here at dawn yesterday, by the extra P. and O. s. s. Pekin. The Gaekwar's launch was ready to receive them, and it went alongside the steamer directly the anchor was dropped. Almost immediately their Highnesses and party got into the launch which steamed off the Victoria Dock. As the sun was up, and there being no covered shed at the landing place, their Excellencies the Dewan, Sevapati, Kaib Dewan, Khanji Karbhari, Bombay Vakeel, Sirdars, Mankories, Darakdars, officers, and the assembled Bombay citizens paid their respects in right Oriental style, some throwing sums of rupees after turning them round over the body of their Highnesses in a ceremonial form, as evidence of all the evil that flesh is heir to has passed away and long life and health vouchsafed. On landing at the Victoria Dock, the Princes, Mr. and Mrs. French, and Dr. Nevins were presented with garlands of flowers and nosegays by the Prime Minister. A costly State carriage recently sent by his Highness the Maharajah, drawn by four Arabs, and a fine looking and sturdy body-guard, were drawn up to receive them. Their Highnesses, in company of the Minister of State and Commander-in-Chief, got into the carriage and proceeded to a neatly decorated bungalow on Cumballa Hill, which is lavishly furnished for their reception. On arrival there a Durbar wa held, when the Dewan Jamedar Hakeemjee, and others presented the usual *nuzzers* in coin. His Excellency Dewan Bahadur put flower garlands round the necks of the three Princes who sat on a gilded couch, and presented them with nosegays, *attar*, rose water, *pan-supari*, &c., and the Khanji Karbharee presented the same to the Dewan and other gentlemen present at the Durbar. The Princes looked cheerful, and are in excellent health not in the least worn out by the long voyage. Their parents were very unwilling to send them, but the present inclemency of the weather in England, being unsuited to their somewhat delicate state of health, owing to their late illness, influenced their Highnesses the Maharajah Saheb and Maharanee Saheb to adopt this course. The gentlemen present at the Victoria Dock and at the Durbar were:—Messrs. Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Munsookram Sarujaram, Motibhai Manibhai Josbhoisaheb, Prabhashunker Gowreshunker Oozai, son of the late Mr. Gowreeshunker Odeyshunker, C.S.I., of Bhownugger, Sorabbhoy Vajeshunker, Hajeebhai Lalljee, of Messrs. Joomabhai Laljee and Co., Chota Hakimjee, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale and G. Bapoojee, Rao Saheb Deviprasad Atmaram, Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridas, Vandravundas Purshotumdas, and his son Jamnadass, Currimbhai Ebrahim, Davidut Davi, Nensey Khyraz, Dadasabeb Mavai, Power, Baburao Jadow, Babu Ramchandra Parab, Balvantrao Moonshee, Raosaheb Shanker Withal Pooreker, Narayanrao, Fudtharaisaheb, Dadasaheb, Gaekwar Shewjee Nathujee, M. S. Pochajee, Gunesh Anant Lele, Shunkerao Puranie, and a large number of officers, Sirdars, Mankarees, Dorakdars, &c., whose names were given in our yesterday's issue as coming from Baroda to do homage to their future master and the other Princes. His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai leaves this for Baroda after seeing personally that complete arrangements are made for the comfort of their Highnesses during their stay in Bombay. Other gentlemen will follow his Excellency in a day or two to the capital of the Gaekwar.

A remarkably interesting census has recently been made by the Council of the Institute of Bankers —no less than a census of the silver coins held by the banks in the United Kingdom. That it has been infinitely more successful in obtaining results than such private efforts usually are is shown by the fact that out of 1,589 banks only 92 failed to make any return. The amount of silver held appears to have been £4,548,775. The aggregate of the amounts given as in excess of average requirements was £1,222,545 ; the aggregate of deficiencies, £41,485. It would seem from this that the supply of silver coin appears, on the whole, to be in excess of the public need. It is suggestive to note, however, that the larger silver coins are said to be unpopular, and in some places there is a scarcity of sixpences, occasionally also of shillings. The statement has been made many times, and has often been contradicted by Chancellors of the Exchequer ; but with such widely-collected evidence as this before him, Sir William Harcourt would do well to consider the matter afresh, for it is one of no small importance to the wage-earning classes.

PALITANA NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Annual fair held here in honour of the Jain temples on the Satrunja Hills, the famous seat of Jain worship, passed off very quietly. Many Jains from different parts of India visited the fair, but the number this year was not so large as in former years on account of the fever-panic prevailing in Gujerat. Special police and sanitary arrangements were made here by order of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, and there were no casualties of any kind.

The assistant Political Agent, Captain Ashby, has been staying here on his usual tour, and took up his temporary residence in the Travellers' bungalow, where the Thakore Saheb paid him a visit. Captain and Mrs. Ashby have visited many schools in the city, and a large gathering of boys and girls was held in their honour in the Barton English School. The school was nicely deiorated on the occasion, and the Thakore Saheb, his Prime Minster, the State officials, and the members of the School Committee were present at the gathering. On their arrival the boys of the upper classes recited some English poetry, and Captain and Mrs. Ashby were much pleased by their distinct pronunciation and good handwriting, and expressed their satisfaction to Mr. Shaik Oosman, the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School, and made some excellent remarks about the management of the institution in the Visitors' Minute Book. Capt. and Mrs. Ashby then distributed the prizes which consisted of books and sarees, to the boys and girls of the various schools. On their departure the girls sang "God save the Queen," remaining standing, and the gathering dispersed after the disturbution of *pan*, *attar* and rose-water.

The opening ceremony of the Jubillee Garden near the temple of Bhervanath, which has been constructed by his Highness the Thakore Saheb in honour of the the Queen's Jubilee, was also performed in the presence of a lage gathering of native gentlemen of this place.

Mr. Oosman Jamal, who opened a ginning factory last year on a small scale, has increased his machinery on account of the good cotton crop in Palitana and its surrounding districts this year, thus providing a livelihood for the poor people of this place.

The weather here is excellent, but there have been a few cases of fever. The hospital arrangements are good, and his Highness takes great care personally for the sanitary arrangements in Palitana. His Highness Mansingbjee, the Thakore Saheb, has left his capital for Bombay for a change, where he intends staying for a short time.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA.

Under the patient guidance and excellent tuition of the good nuns of this institution a capital entertainment was provided by the children at their prize-distribution on Tuesday evening, when there was a very large gathering. For their accommodation a spacious *mandap*, beautifully decorated, had been provided. Flags gaily streaming from venetian poles tastefully distributed, imparted a delightful appearance to the enclosures, while the joyful expressions of the children bespoke the delight with which they regarded the gala-day. Long before the arrival of his Grace the Archbishop the local trains brought down an ever-increasing number of guests. The venerable prelate was ushered in by the Mother Superior amidst a cordial demonstration from the children and the lively strains of St. Peter's Band. After taking his seat in front of a charming little stage, decorated, with the inscription "a hearty welcome to all the friends of St. Joseph's Convent," an elaborate programme of vocal and instrumental music was successfully rendered. The children sufficiently displayed their intelligence. The instrumental music was highly creditable. The singing was much appreciated, while the musical drill undertaken from the smallest to the higher classes, was highly gratifying from the uniformity of the evolutions. The children seemed to heartily enjoy this healthy recreation. The "Milk Maid" was a recitation by the Misses D'Souza, who spoke their lines with correctness and confidence, and provided considerable fun on the moral "Don't count your chickens, before they are hatched." The familiar lines of "Who killed Cock Robin" were capitally given. The first part of the programme was followed by a simple drama in one act, entitled "Mrs. Willis's Will," in which the Misses Rait, E. Pascoe, A. Farrow, Sharman, and Ward spoke their parts with decided success. The prologue was given with great distinctness by Miss D'Souza, who expressed a hearty welcome to their distinguished guest and "well-wishers" in its lines. At the conclusion of the entertainment Sister Juliana read the following report :—

We close another scholastic year with 110 boarders, 195 in the Orphanage, 71 first-class, and 104 second class day scholar's ; this gives a total of 480 pupils against 442 of last year. The children of the Orphanage who have passed the higher standards are employed in housework and needlework and are not counted in the school attendance. Several of them have been respectably settled in life during the course of the year. We thank God for the good conduct of the children during the past year and also for their excellent health. Dr. Gonsalves has rather increased than diminished his kindness to the institution, for which we are very grateful. We thank all the kind benefactors who have so kindly contributed towards defraying the expenses of the prizes and Christmas treat for the children of the Orphanage. Before concluding we would remark that the children who came to school after the 1st June, or whose attendance has been irregular are not eligible for a prize. The school will re-open on the 5th January, 1893. We subjoin a copy of the Report communicated to us by letter from Her Majesty's Government Inspector Mr. E. Giles :—"Madam,—My inspection was held on the 22nd instant, and I tested the work of six classes with the following results :—Standard 8 (boarders and 1st class day-scholars)—Recitation and explanation very good, though the poetry selected "The Sofa" is rather dry for girls; History of India, very good indeed; and general knowledge, fair. Standards 7 and 6 (2nd class day-scholars and Orphanage)—History and Geography, excellent ; and the general knowledge shown by the class, very good. The note-books of the class were a model of neatness. Standard 6 (boarders and first class day-scholars)—Reading very good, and explanation quite satisfactory ; grammar, fair ; note-books, excellent. Standard 5 (boarders and 1st class day-scholars)—Mental Arithmetic, good ; and the children very bright and intelligent. Standard 1. (boarders, day-scholars, and children of the Orphanage)—Notation, excellent ; reading and spelling, excellent. The needlework displayed in all the classes was of a very high quality. The school is to be congratulated on the very successful effort made to commence a school museum. I am sure that a start having once been made, the museum will be found to be a great source of interest and instruction to the children, and I wish it every success. I saw the drill and listened to the singing of many of the children. I have so often testified to the high standard of efficiency to which this school has attained, and the bright and cheerful manners and well-developed intelligence of the children, that I need only refer to my former reports and add, that so far as I could judge, progress had been made in every direction. The school has increased in numbers, and if possible in efficiency : the buildings have been improved and one or two class rooms, not quite satisfactory, have been made more cool and airy. Nothing in short that skill, intelligence, and devotion can suggest is neglected to make this institution as complete and efficient as possible, and to render it a model of what a school should be.—I have the honor to be, Madam, your most obedient servant, E. Giles, Educational Inspector, N.D."

The singing of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The distribution of the monsoon season's aggregate prizes and spoons came off on Tuesday night, in the head-quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Major H. A. Acworth presided. A number of representatives from the various Volunteer Corps were present, as well as of the Regulars, Royal Navy, and Military Departments.

Major Acworth, before distributing the prizes, alluded to the impetus given to Volunteer shooting by the establishment of the Rifle Club, and complimented the several winners on the success of their shooting, and said that the Club was indebted to Lieutenant English and Sergeant-Major Downing for the trouble they had taken in carrying out the arrangements for matches.

The following prizes were then distributed :—

Bunder Challenge Cup and Silver Medal, won by Corporal Lund, B. V. R. Corporal Lund was cheered lustily on going up to receive his prize.

Colaba Monsoon Season Aggregate Silver Medal, won by Sergeant-Major Downing, B. V. R., and bronze medal, won by Lieutenant T. M. English, B. V. R.

Spoon Competitions.—The following are the names of the winners of the above prizes :—

Lieut. T. M. English, Bombay Volunteer Rifles ; Lieut. F. W. English, Bombay Volunteer Rifles ; Lieut. D.J. Sharp, Bombay Volunteer Rifles ; Sergt.-Major J. H.

Downing, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Colr.-Sergt. H. Black, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Colr.-Sergt. J. B. Brown, Poona Volunteers; Sergt. A. E. Ashdown, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers; Sergt. J. E. Keess, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Corpl. J. A. McKinnon, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Corpl. G. F. Lund, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Sergt.-Major H. Booth, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers; Sergt. Parkin, 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry; Lce-Corpl. F. Fernandes, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers; Qr-mr.-Sergt. A. Lines, 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry; Mr. W. S. Massey, Bombay Rifle Club; Arms.-Sergt. J. Baldock, Ordnance Department; Corpl. H. W. Prescott, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Mr. A. Greening, Royal Navy; Sergt. W. Fry, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers; Colr.-Sergt. J. Morgan, 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry; Corpl. W. B. Cavell, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles; Corpl. R. W. Chitts, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Armr.-Sergt. W. Boylette, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Gunner H. Bromley, Bombay Volunteer Artillery; Gunner C. H. Butler, Bombay Volunteer Artillery; Sergeant Woodhouse, 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry; Vol. W. Mackeson, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers; Sergt. A. Paterson, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers; Gunnery-Instructor J. W. Bedford, Royal Navy; and Lieut. J. F. Pennock, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers.

Monsoon Aggregate Money Prize-Winners.—Sergeant-Major J. H. Downing, Rs. 30 and silver medal; Lieutenant F. W. English, Rs. 20 and bronze medal; Lieutenant T. M. English, Rs. 15; Color-Sergeant J. B. Brown, Rs. 10; Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Lines, Rs. 10; Sergeant-Instructor J. Moore, Rs. 5; Corporal G. F. Lund, Rs. 3; Lance-Corporal F. Fernandes, Rs. 3; and Corpl. H. W. Prescott, Rs. 3.

Revolver Aggregate Prize-Winners.—Sergeant-Major J. H. Downing, Rs. 17; Mr. A. Greening, Rs. 8; and Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Lines, Rs. 6.

The drawing or teams to shoot for the Bombay Rifle Club Challenge Cup and Medals was made during the evening with the following results, the dates for the teams to fire being fixed later on:—

1st tie	G I P Ry Vols. / B V Rifles, 2nd team.
2nd tie	B B & C Ry Vols. / Marine Battalion.
3rd tie	B V Artillery. / B V Rifles, 1st team.
4th tie	Royal Navy. / 5th Bo Native Infantry.
5th tie	Worcester Regiment. / Civilians.

After the distribution and drawing of teams, a concert was held, to which many of those present contributed.

The following are the scores made in the Bunder Cup Match on Monday last:—

BUNDER CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	28	30	32	90
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29	30	26	85
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vol	25	25	32	82
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24	33	25	82
Gunner-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	28	31	23	82
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	30	26	23	79
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	27	27	24	78
Gunner C Butler, Bo Vol Artillery	25	25	26	76
Vol W Mackeson, G I P Ry Vol	19	29	27	75
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	25	24	25	74
Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	27	23	24	74
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	22	30	22	74
Colr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	18	30	25	73
Vol E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	23	28	22	73
Sergt J I rie, G I P Ry Vols	22	27	22	71
Colr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	25	26	19	70
Qr-mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	21	31	18	70
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24	28	18	70
Sergt W Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	26	27	17	70
Mr W Warner, Bo Rifle Club	21	29	19	69
Mr J Greening, Bo Rifle Club	29	21	19	69
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	19	23	23	65
Mr W Massey, Bo Rifle Club	24	28	10	62
Gunner G Bromley, Bo Vol Artillery	21	20	11	52
Vol E W Pyrke, Bo Vol Rifles	18	28	Retd	46
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	26	20	Retd	46
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	17	25	Retd	42
Vol J Smith, Bo Vol Rifles	16	20	Retd	36
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, Bo Vol Artillery	15	Retd		15
Mr W Pattison, Bo Rifle Club	..	Retd		...

RAILWAY CORRESPONDENTS TO NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have perused with much interest your leader of a recent date upon the judgment given in the Tramway *vs.* Soundy Case, wherein Mr. Justice Farran lays down the dictum that, it is the privilege of every Englishman and every Native under the English Laws to write to the newspapers grievances of every description, real or imaginery. This "privilege," I regret to observe, is rigorously curtailed on railways in this country. There, a man is not supposed to possess the courage of his convictions much less to be a known correspondent to the Press. When a thing appears in the papers concerning any one railway administration the first attempt is not to find out whether the allegations made are true but who the writer is! Surely, there must be a screw loose somewhere for this. On the other hand, it is matter for congratulation that more judicious companies take the matter up at once complained of and leave no stone unturned to remedy the evils that form the subject of comment. There is nothing more sensible and praiseworthy than this, and I truly hope the example will be followed by all other Railway Corporations. The opposition to writing in the public prints chiefly rests with autocratic understrappers who, dressed in a brief authority, wish to do and undo things just as they please to show those under their orders that they (the former) are not kept and paid for nothing by the company whom they serve, and naturally, therefore, anything spoken about their questionable actions goes home to them like gall and wormwood when they appear in newspapers.

It must be remembered that Railway Companies owe their first duty to the safety of the travelling public, and when things are brought to their notice, through the medium of the Press, irregularities that are, in all human probability, likely to jeopardize that safety by the overworking of the train crew, namely guards and drivers, it is alike the company's moral and legal obligation to nip the evil in the bud by seeing that every man concerned in the safe working of trains gets his proper hours of rest. No one of a sound understanding or mediocre education will ever arrive at such a ridiculous conclusion as that a suspected correspondent ought to be dismissed with ignominy, which may be done on spurious charges, for ventilating grievances on behalf of himself and his fellow-workers when those grievances cannot otherwise be made known to their superior officers without detriment to their personal interests and incurring the displeasure of the subordinate autocrats under whose orders the former may come to be placed. For reasons above-stated a better feeling and a more dispassionate view of things is necessary to spring up and foster in the minds of railway officials on behalf of Press correspondents who deserve to be viewed, not in the light of spies or unmitigated traitors in the camp (as they unfortunately now are looked upon), doing an imaginary wrong to a company's reputation, but rather as faithful servants and allies and well-wishers of the public who would not let their masters be bamboozled nor themselves robbed of their just and proper dues. It remains for me to express my fervent hope that Press correspondents on railways who have at heart the weal and well-being of the public and their fellow-workers as well as the prestige of their employers will enlist the hearty co-operation of all journalists and the countenance and support likewise of the heads of the several railway administrations and Paramount Power.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

Dec. 4.

JUSTICE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the Ahmednugger zilla, there is one Sub-Judge's court for the two talukas, Sangamner and Akola. Sangamner is the chief seat of the court, and it holds its sitting at Akola for fifteen days in every two months. For obvious reasons no lawyer has a permanent residence at Akola, and a great deal of expense is incurred in bringing lawyers from Sangamner to Akola and sending them back again. The distance between the two seats of justice is about sixteen miles and nearly four rupees are required for tonga hire. Besides the same lawyer whose fee at Sangamner is five rupees requires to be paid not les than fifteen or even twenty rupees to come here. Over and above this, the plaintiff having come with his lawyer within the date fixed by the court, all the expense since caused is in vain, if the suit is postponed. A poor plaintiff can not afford to pay the lawyer often. The public here, therefore, is of opinion that the court should be permanently held at Sangamner, since they will save not only the treble expense caused by the reasons given above, but also the trouble of running between the two places. Moreover the court will gain nearly a thousand rupees required for the court being held at Akola.—Yours, &c.,

A POOR PLAINTIFF.

Misses Phoebe Watt, Mary Bartlett, Eliza Chapple, Beatrice Hallowes, and Anne Hunt have been appointed Sisters in the Indian Nursing Service, and are coming out to India in the troopship Serapis.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

STUDENTS' ATHLETIC SPORTS AT SURAT.

The idea of arranging a series of sports in Surat, writes a local correspondent, having occurred to some of the residents here the matter after some consultation was taken up in right earnest, and a representative committee, consisting of Rao Bahadoor Mookandraya Maniraya, as chairman, Mr. Rustomjee Dhunjeebhai Patell, as honorary secretary and treasurer, and the Rev. John Shillidy, Khan Bahadoor Nanabhai Cowasji, Mr. Uttamram Nurbheram Mhetaji, and Mr. Munmia B. Shaikh, as members, was formed about three weeks ago to give effect to the scheme. The committee met in the office of the head-master of the Surat High School several times and promoted the movement as best it could. Among the most important initiatives taken by the body was the circulation of a subscription list among the principal European and Native residents of the town for raising a sum sufficient to enable it to give prizes to successful boys in the sports, and to meet sundry charges incidental to the get-up of the sports and the gathering in connection therewith. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 235, individual contributions ranging from Rs. 15 to Re. 1.

Lieut. Rolland of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, the pensioned Subedar Major of Rander and the Subedar Major of the local police force, the municipal secretary, and the city police inspector gave every possible assistance to the zealous and indefatigable hon. secretary on the entire arrangements on the parade-ground where the sports were held. The juvenile recruits that constituted the bulk of the athletic sportsmen were drawn from the Local Government High School, Mission High School, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai English School, the Middle School, the New English School, and the Rander Anglo-Vernacular School. These different educational institutions did certainly well in making common cause with the High School, where the movement had its origin. The sports came off on Thursday last. In the evening of that day, 1st December, a large and brilliant gathering, representatives of all the sections of the local communities, European and Native, assembled on the parade-ground in the Military Lines in response to the invitation of the sports committee. The sports were held under the auspices and presidency of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Collector and District Magistrate, Surat, who distributed the prizes after the sports were over. Rev. John Shillidy, Mr. Ishwardas Istare, the pensioned Subedar-Major of Rander, and the Subedar-Major of the local police force, who were appointed by the committee to act as judges, and Lieutenant S. M. Rolland, and Khan Bahadoor Nanabhai Cowasjee as starters, discharged their respective functions with credit. The following are the results:—

I.—Long Jump for boys, under 13 years, Merwanji M. Bharucha; under 16 years, Surajram Mhetaji; under 20 years, first prize, Ghelabhai Megha; and second prize, C. B. Chokhavala.

II.—High Jump for boys, under 13 years, Merwanji M. Bharucha; under 16 years, Bapulal Raval; under 20 years, first prize, Framji D. Mheta; and second prize, Ghelabhai Desai.

III.—Pole Jump for boys, under 20 years, first prize, Bhimbhai Naik; and second prize, Framji D. Mhetta.

IV.—Throwing the Cricket Ball for boys, under 15 years, first prize, Erachshaw Manockji; and second prize, Surajram Mhettaji; under 20 years, first prize, Chhaganlal Putwa; and second prize, Ghelabhai Megha.

V.—Foot Race, 100 yards for boys, under 14 years, first prize, Erachshaw Manockji; and second prize, Merwanji M. Bharucha; 200 yards for boys between 14-17 years, first prize, Jehangir R. Dhula, and second prize, Bapulal Raval; 400 yards for boys between 17-20 years, first prize, Ghelabhai Megha; and second prize, Ismael Mookhtiar.

VI.—Hurdle Race for boys, under 16 years, Dosabhay Shapurji; under 20 years, first prize, C. G. Dessai; and second prize, C. B. Chokhavala.

VII.—Obstacle Race.—80 yards for boys under 20 years, first prize, C. B. Chokhavala; and second prize, Dosabhoy Shapurjee; 40 yards for boys under 15 years, Rustomji D. Vakil.

IX.—Tug-of-War (eleven on each side). In S. H. School vs. Mission H. School, the eleven of the Surat High School; and in S. H. School vs. all other Schools, the eleven of all other Schools defeated the High School.

The prizes were handed to the winners by Mr. Lely without any formal speech. The Surat High School heads the list of successful boys by about twenty-two. The Sir J. J. English School stands next, then the Mission High School, and then the rest. The credit of such a conspicuous success on the part of the High School is due particularly to the special training given for several days to its boys by Mr. Hormusjee Bharucha and Mr. Manockji H. Kanga, the first and assistant masters of the school, the latter of whom specially is known to be a good athlete himself. It is understood that these sports will be an annual institution.

THE MUD-TURTLE'S TRIAL.

On Tuesday last the twin screw Hopper Dredger "Mud Turtle," built by Messrs. William Simons and Co., of Renfrew, for the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard went across the harbour on a trial trip of her speed and dredging capabilities, before being taken over by the Government of India from the agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., of Bombay. Captain, E R Shopland, R. I. M., Mr. J. F. Mackrow, constructor, Mr. T. Anderson, inspector of machinery, and Mr. W. A. Collins, R. I. M., were deputed to inspect the working of the machinery. Besides there were several other officials of the agents on board. A tiffin was supplied from Watson's Hotel for the guests by the agents. The trip was in every way a satisfactory one. She attained the speed of nine miles an hour, and loaded 600 tons in an hour and a-half. Her length between perpendicular, 175 feet, breadth moulded 35 feet, depth moulded 14 feet 6 inches, extreme draughtaft loaded 11 feet, hopper capacity under deck about 12,000 cubic feet, dead weight of spoil to be carried about, 600 tons, to have a speed of nine miles per hour when loaded. The hull is constructed of best quality of steel manufactured by the Siemens-Martin process. The vessel is sub-divided into eight water-tight compartments by means of bulk heads, carried up to main-deck. She is fitted with two pairs of independent compound triple expansion surface condensing engines of 700 combined indicated horse power. Her two boilers working at a pressure of 140lbs. per square inch each, pair of engine are capable of working the dredging buckets independently. She is also fittted with traversing carriage to admit of the buckets cutting in advance of the bow, and it is so arranged that the ladder can be projected to dredge close up to the quay walls at a depth of 30 feet. Her cost is £20,610. She arrived here on the 16th ultimo from Glasgow, under the command of Captain A. Riche.

THE KASHMIR REGIMENTS.

The Kashmir regiments were the first among the Imperial Service troops to learn what real warfare means, and their behaviour in the Hunza-Nagar expedition showed how good is the material of which they are composed. They may now have a further chance of distinguishing themselves in the neighbourhood of Gilgit, writes a contemporary, for, putting aside the possibility of active interference in Chitral—which is not at present contemplated, provided the safety of our Native Agent, Jamadar Rabnawaz Khan, is secured—the attack upon Captain Wallace's party in the Shinaki country emphasises the necessity of punishing the tribesmen south of Bunji. The British Agent at Gilgit has only 200 of the 15th Sikhs with him as his personal escort, the garrison proper of the Gilgit District being composed of Imperial Service troops, to whom are temporarily attached a number of picked officers. Thus led the regiments should be more than equal to doing all that is required of them, for they are armed with breech-loaders and have been taught drill and musketry. We are glad to see that Lord Roberts, during his visit to Jammu, took occasion to express unqualified approval of the movement set on foot by Lord Dufferin to utilise the armed forces of the Native States generally. He remarked that he thoroughly appreciated how materially the force available for the defence of India had been strengthened by the addition to it of the Imperial Service tooops. This imprimatur should set at rest the doubts that have been expressed in some quarters as to the wisdom of re-organising the undisciplined soldiery of the feudatory Chiefs and creating out of it regiments fit to take their place in the field with those of the Native Army. The Commander-in-Chief is not given to expressing hastily-formed opinions and it is only after watching the progress made in this scheme of reorganisation for four years that he has spoken his mind. His Excellency's words should be made known in every Native State which furnishes troops for Imperial defence, for they cannot fail to have a healthy effect in stimulating the soldierly spirit that has already been shown by the various Chiefs in raising and maintaining really good regiments. When the change was first intitiated we insisted upon the necessity of brigading the troops as often as possible with the regular army; and it is satisfactory to see that this is being extensively carried out. It is more satisfactory to learn that this drill season such of the Imperial Service regiments as have come within the ken of our General Officers have won high praise for their general smartness and steadiness on parade. They are rapidly advancing towards that efficiency which it is the aim of the Inspecting Officers to secure, and every year the improvement made is most gratifying. The 20,000 fighting men who will eventually be under training will be a useful body when the stress of war comes on our frontiers.

REPORTED FIND OF GOLD IN BURMA.

With reference to the reported find of gold in the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy by Commander Puttock, two further papers are now published. The first is a memo. of the Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo. He writes: "A great deal of misapprehension seems to have arisen in reference to this gold. There is practically no gold in the sands of Senbo, and gold-washing has never been carried on by the inhabitants thereof. There is gold all over the district and it is washed for in a desultory manner here and there in various parts, not only on the Irrawaddy, but elsewhere; but the results are so poor that they certainly do not attract the amount of attention from natives which one would expect if washing was really profitable. The only place where, so far as I know, the inhabitants make a habit of regularly washing for gold on the sandbank to which I presume Captain Puttock refers in his letter hereto attached, and which is not far from the village of Sanka above Maingmow. It is under water for a considerable portion of the year. As will be seen, Captain Puttock re-washed what the natives had no doubt, with considerable labour, already sifted, and that his hour's work was really equivalent to six hour's work for a single man, for six men were engaged in the task. One rupee twelve annas for half-a-day's hard and dirty labour is not what a European would consider munificient remuneration in this climate. There seems little doubt from the configuration of the country that 'place' gold should exist somewhere but there are 10,000 square miles of country to find it in, and so far it does not seem that any one has hit on the lucky spot. As Captain Puttock says, this one bank of his is the richest he could find, and were it treated by European methods would very probably be worked out in a very short time. Experienced miners might from the lie of the hills and streams be able to tell approximately where deposits of 'place' gold should occur, and search in these spots might be profitable; but the odds against inexperienced persons hitting on pockets of gold are very great." Commander Puttock writes:—"The sand I forwarded to you in a bottle was obtained as follows: I landed from the launch in a boat at a place where I saw some natives washing for gold. At my approach the natives all cleared out. I, with a boat's crew, numbering in all six men, took possession of the washing implements and washed away for one hour, using sand which the natives had already collected and sifted into heaps from under the surface pebbles. The bottle contained just the amount of heavier black sand which I took out of the washing machine after one hour's washing with two cradles. As to the amount of actual sand washed I could not tell you; but from analysis it will be seen that six very inexperienced workers collected one rupee twelve annas' worth of gold in an hour. I went to the village nearest the place to try and get some information as to the amount of gold they obtained by washing in one day, but they would not give any information on the subject. I then bought a set of washing boards from them, and afterwards tried several other places in the bed of the river, both on shore and below, but in no place did I find such a large deposit as at this particular bank, from which I sent a sample, but in several other places I found auriferous sand. In forming an estimate of the cost of obtaining gold from these places, it must be remembered that the sand itself lies under a layer of surface pebbles, which have to be all removed, and then the sand sifted before washing, so that the bottle contained the heavier black sand from which gold had still to be separated."

THE FIRST MODERN MISSIONARY TO THE MOHAMMEDANS.

The Rev. John Sargent, Rector of Lavington, published 'A Memoir of the Rev. Henry Martyn' in 1819, which at once became, as Dr. George Smith truly says, "a spiritual classic;" and it was supplemented by the two volumes of the 'Journals and Letters of the Rev. Henry Martyn, B.D.,' published in 1837 by Sargent's son-in-law, the late Bishop Wilberforce. But in 1890 the grand-nephew of Henry Martyn, the late Henry Martyn Jeffery, F.R.S., published his 'Extracts from the Religious Diary of Miss Lydia Grenfell, of Marazion, Cornwall,' and the deep human interest it added to the evangelizing career of Martyn in India and Persia is Dr. Smith's highest justification for this, the latest addition to his admirable series of missionary biographies; while it is also justified by the practical manner in which Dr. Smith has, through his personal knowledge of India, been able to set the materials afforded by Henry Martyn's journals and letters and Lydia Grenfell's diary in the light of our recent experience of Christian proselytism, and the religious reactions thereby provoked, throughout the East.

Regarded from the standpoint of his official responsibilities, the more memorable circumstances of Martyn's brief public life are all too well known to require any recapitulation here; and we would merely indicate the new insight into the development of his remarkable character afforded by Miss Grenfell's diary. A perusal of the extracts given from it, collated with the corresponding passages in his own journals, makes it very clear that not only his Celtic race and phthisical constitution, but his unfulfilled passion for his cousin, had much to do with the marked spiritual exaltation of his life during the six years preceding his death, at the age of thirty-one, in 1812. Many, misled by the fervour and graciousness of his most winning character, have held her greatly to blame for not consenting to marry him. But, without allowing for the fact that her heart had already been given to another, it is sufficient to remember that Henry Martyn, from his earliest adolescence, showed himself to be hopelessly consumptive, and the natural instincts of any woman of sensibility would shrink from a union under such conditions. In such cases it is the duty of true men and women to bear their woes, which with both Henry Martyn and Lydia Grenfell proved their crown of glory.

Such an abortive official life as Henry Martyn's would, whether for good or evil, be impossible in the present day. Indian chaplaincies are still in the patronage of the India Office. Why, it is impossible to conceive, unless it be that the call to these spiritual appointments comes with a more certain sound from a Secretary of State than through Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners. But now even nominated Indian chaplains have to pass the Medical Board in Charles Street before being allowed to take up their appointments, and Sir Joseph Fayrer and his colleagues would never for a moment have certified Henry Martyn as fit for service in India. In plain terms his Bengal chaplaincy was a job, perpetrated by Charles Simeon at Cambridge and Charles Grant (one of the pillars of the "Clapham sect") at the India House; the two sons of the latter—Charles, afterwards Lord Glenelg, and Robert, afterwards Governor of Bombay—having been fourth and third Wranglers, respectively, the same year that Henry Martyn came out Senior. The "Clapham sect" always kept a tight hold on the India House, and combinations between men of worldly position and men of spiritual authority always form powerful political "rings," the influence of which on the history of British India has been obvious more than once. Again, Lydia Grenfell was the aunt of four sisters, one of whom became the first Lady Wolverton, another Lady Sydney Godolphin Osborne, another Mrs. Kingsley, another Mrs. J. A. Froude; and in this strong family connexion, ramifying through every party of the national Church and into every department of the tate, we cannot but trace the irresistible inducements that have led Henry Martyn's biographers while duly recognizing his unauthorized missionary labours, to ignore the failure of his official life. He was really "a lost bargain" for the East India Company, notwithstanding the great gain of the Christian Church in his scholarship, learning, and linguistic accomplishments, the nobility and attractiveness of his natural character, the fervour of his faith, and his zeal for the conversion of the Mohammedans of India and Persia to Christ. It is in this partial manner that contemporary history must needs be written, and we do not in any way quarrel with Dr. Smith for viewing Henry Martyn's life from the side in which he is himself beneficently, no less than benevolently, interested. His chapter on "India and the East in the Year 1806" is a most valuable exposition of the moral condition of India at the commencement of the present century, and a solid contribution to history. Dr. Smith has also shown great skill in interweaving the leading Indian events and personages of Martyn's generation with those of the two succeeding generation. So that old Anglo-Indians of to-day are made to feel that they have virtually lived from the opening to the close of the present century. Thus for one instance, Martyn it appears stayed, when in Bombay in 1811 with Mr. Farish who had then just arrived in India, while the present writer lived with that distinguished civilian in his house by the Gowalla Tank during the time that he was acting Governor of Bombay in 1838. Such associations have their charm for all old men and Dr. Smith's book is full of them. They seem to double the length of our actual lives. When to this it is added that from the first page to the last the volume is free from any taint of sectarianism, we have said enough to recommend it far beyond the circle of readers for whom it was ostensibly written—"Athenaeum."

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE.

Acting upon a suggestion made by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Imperial Federation League, on July 6, 1891, appointed a committee to formulate some definite proposals which might be submitted to a conference of representatives of the various parts of the Empire. The committee was constituted as follows: Lord Brassey (chairman), Mr. James Bryce, M. P., Sir John Colomb, Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Foster, M. P., Lord Lamington, Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Mr. James Rankin, M.P., Sir Rawson Rawson, Lord Reay, and Sir Charles Tupper. The report has been completed, and was presented to the Council on Nov. 16, when it was very cordially commended.

The committee began the inquiry by circulating to persons specially qualified to give their opinions a series of questions raising the principal points involved in any form of federation.

The committee, after considering the replies received, have drawn up the following proposals, which appear to them to embody the main principles that must prevail in any readjustment of the relations between Britain and her colonies. In presenting these proposals the committee wish it to be understood that they have proceeded on the assumption that a general desire exists for maintaining the unity of the Empire and making its organisation more perfect, especially for the purpose of defence.

"The essentials of a united Empire may be thus briefly defined:—(*a*) that the voice of the Empire in peace, when dealing with foreign Powers, shall be as far as possible the united voice of all its autonomous parts; (*b*) that the defence of the Empire in war shall be the common defence of all its interests and of all its parts by the united forces and resources of all its members.

"In order that the Empire may speak with the greatest authority to foreign nations, there ought to be a body in which all its autonomous parts are represented.

"In order that the voice of the Empire may be supported in peace, and the common defence of the Empire assured in war, its resources must be combined. This entails, as regards its self-governing portions, both a representative body and common property in the means of defence.

"The sphere within which combined defence is necessary is confined to those common interests the defence of which cannot be provided by local means. It is in the maintenance of the sea communications of the Empire that the community of interests is most absolute. The primary requirements of combined defences therefore are a sea going fleet and naval bases.

"It being admitted that in order to combine the resources of the Empire for the purpose of defending and maintaining its common interests, some central body, in which all parts are represented, is essential, the question of the nature and functions of such a body at once arises. It remains then to consider—(*a*) How shall a council of the Empire be constituted? (*b*) By what means can the resources of the Empire be most effectively combined?

"In order to secure more complete co-operation in maintaining and defending the common interests of the Empire, means should be adopted for more intimate communication and consultation between the great outlying British possessions and the Imperial Cabinet, and to that end it is proposed that when the provinces of Australasia and South Africa are each united under one Government, as Canada now is, and those three dominions are represented in London by a member of each Government respectively, such representatives should be available for consultation with the Cabinet when matters of foreign policy affecting the colonies are under consideration. The Imperial Government would thus be placed in closer touch with the Governments of these several dominions, and measures would be better concerted for more effective mutual co-operation and support in the defence of the Empire."

The following propositions are submitted for the constitution of the Council:—

"The Council should consist of members appointed by the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies. The three great groups of self-governing colonies, North American, Australasian, and South African should be directly represented in that council. India and the Crown colonies would be represented through her Majesty's Secretaries of State at present charged with the administration of their affairs, and in such other manner as might become desirable. The council might include, on the part of the United Kingdom, the Indian Empire and the Crown colonies, the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, War, Colonies, and India; the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, on the part of the self-governing colonies, of representatives of the three groups."

It is then suggested that such a Council should deal with Imperial defence, somewhat on the lines contemplated in article 20 of the report of Lord Hartington's Commission on Defence (which is here quoted), and might receive such information relating to matters of foreign policy as would enable it to deal adequately with questions of defence. In matters of defence the Council should supervise the appropriation of any moneys provided for the defence of the Empire by the common contribution of the United Kingdom and the colonies.

The method of raising contributions would probably, the report suggests, be left at the outset to the choice of the individual self-governing States. But future developments may disclose a means of raising the necessary contributions upon some uniform principle throughout the Empire, by the allocation to this purpose of special sources of revenue, or otherwise. The several amounts should be fixed in the first intance for a term of years by a conference, subject to periodical revisions.

"The question of contribution for the maintenance of forces for the general protection of the Empire is a branch of the subject in which the greatest difficulties are involved. The time must inevitably come, through the rapid development of the colonies themselves, when further provision must be made for their defence by naval means. It would be only fair that the self-governing States should make contribution towards the cost of those additional defensive preparations. Hence arises the necessity for a consideration of the subject of contributions in connection with any revision of the present relations between the mother country and the colonies. It may be laid down as a leading principle that as all parts of the Empire enjoy the benefits of Imperial defence, they should contribute to its cost. In the case of India and the Crown colonies, the United Kingdom would continue to be responsible for all matters relating to their respective contributions. There is no reason to doubt that if the necessities of the case were made clear, the colonies would be prepared to take their share in the cost of the general defence of the Empire, provided that they were given a proper share in the control and expenditure of the common fund. In proposing that the self-governing colonies should bear the enhanced cost of their own defences, and thereby share the cost of the defences of the Empire in common with the people of the United Kingdom, your committee desire to point out that by so doing those countries would be undertaking an incomparably smaller financial expenditure than would be required for their own defences if these did not form part of the general scheme of defence adopted by the Empire. In all the self-governing colonies expenditure is already incurred for providing for local defence. The maintenance of naval and military forces at a certain strength, in a proper condition of efficiency, and generally available for mutual protection and support, might be regarded as the equivalent of a direct contribution to the Imperial Exchequer."

An Imperial conference is proposed for the purpose of dealing with these questions. Such conference ought not, however, to be formally convoked until her Majesty's Government have satisfied themselves that the moment is opportune. Further, it is possible that a preliminary inquiry by Royal Commission may be necessary.

Among the measures conducive but not essential to federation, and likely to become practicable, are mentioned the following:—(*a*) The admission of Colonial Government Securities to the category of investments in which, under British law, trust funds may be placed. (*b*) The Imperial guarantee of local loans raised for purposes subservient to Imperial ends, such as immigration, dry docks, strategic cables, railways, &c. (*c*) The actual opening of the administrative services of the Empire, outside the United Kingdom, by holding local examinations for the Indian, Diplomatic, and Consular services, as now done for the Army and Navy, and the more frequent appointment to Governorships and other high posts of fit persons in whatever part of the Empire they may be domiciled. (*d*) The selection from time to time of eminent colonial jurists to sit upon the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. (*e*) Uniformity in certain branches of statute law, especially commercial law, as, for instance, the law of bankruptcy and merchant shipping, increased facilities for the execution of legal processes, and so forth. (*f*) Uniform Imperial postage and special arrangements for telegraphic service.

Among the measures which, if not at first practicable, might become more so with the growth of a feeling of permanent national unity, the most important would be those connected with the fuller development of inter-Imperial trade and the removal of existing hindrances thereto due to tariff arrangement. Several further details may be left to the conference itself, but the committee believe that the initial step of calling a conference for the specific purpose of organising and strengthening the resources of the Empire for defence is one upon the necessity of which there is a general consensus of opinion, and that it would be to the advantage of the cause advocated by the League to reserve the consideration of points of detail for such a conference. They conclude by expressing their belief that it will be a matter of great regret if the Imperial Government should fail to take at the earliest fitting opportunity the initial step of summoning representatives of the United Kingdom, and of the self-governing colonies respectively, to meet and discuss the best means of formulating some arrangements for the future government of the Empire which shall make satisfactory provision for the joint protection of its common-interests. Until such conference has been summoned, and has either succeeded or failed, British Cabinets and the British Parliament will be fairly open to the reproach of having made no adequate effort to deal with a question which, in the words of the Prime Minister, "involves neither more nor less than the future of the British Empire."

The report is signed by all the members of the committee.

THE MILITARY LESSONS OF THE CHILIAN WAR.

It is enough, observes the "Saturday Review," to say that success justified the somewhat venturesome dash at Valparaiso undertaken by Korner's advice with raw levies that had not been six months under arms. But success in war must usually be held sufficient justification, and risks may be incurred under one set of circumstances which would be unpardonable under another. Balmaceda's men had shown themselves badly trained; they were known (and Korner had better opportunity of judging in this respect than anyone) to be indifferently led, and no impulse of a moral character held them together or urged them on. Their opponents, on the other hand, were fired with a fervour which it was dangerous and even impossible to restrain, and it was judged wiser, with more or less undisciplined men, to take advantage of the swell of popular feeling, "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm," than wait perhaps till the glow had cooled. As regards the manner in which the troops of the Opposition were handled on the battlefield itself there is little fault to be found, and even experienced soldiers need not be too proud to learn something here from the amateurs. What will astonish everyone but those who remember that human nature remains much the same in all ages is, that, in spite of breechloaders and Krupp cannon, it was with cavalry that all the honours of the campaign rested. At Concon, on August 21, they played a prominent role, while at Placilla a week later it was by them that the decisive blow of the day was delivered. Read by the glare of these conflicts, the good old times of Seydlitz seem once more with us, and the "arme blanche" is to have its own again. True it is that the battalions the horsemen overturned had fired away all their cartridges, and that the troopers who should have opposed them were otherwise engaged. Nevertheless the art of war is to reap the benefit of circumstances, and opportunity was in this case seized and turned to good account with the swiftness and decision of the greatest captains of old.

Yet, after all, what will interest everyone in Europe more than the accounts of charging squadrons, positions turned, or rivers forded, in the behaviour of the magazine rifle with its bullet sheathed in steel according to the most scientific fashion of the age. A practical experiment on a gigantic scale was, in fact, carried out during this campaign with a weapon almost precisely similar to that adopted in the German and Austrian armies, and differing but very little from the one we are ourselves armed with. The necessity for a strict fire discipline, together with one of the most imminent dangers of the magazine system, were strikingly exemplified at the battle of Concon, when the Constitutionalists waded across the Aconagua to attack their opponents in position on the high ground beyond. The officers endeavoured to prevent their men from opening fire till within six or seven hundred yards of their opponents, but in many cases their efforts were in vain, and after two or three hours' fighting both sides had got rid of nearly all their ammunition, although each man of the attacking infantry carried from 150 to 200 rounds into action on his person. At the subsequent action of Placilla the troops of the Constitutional party were perhaps held a little better in hand; but on the other side, as we have said, the infantry exhausted their cartridges as before. Nevertheless the flat trajectory and accuracy of the new weapon seem to have delighted those who carried it, and these qualities rather than its long range appear to have been most appreciated and made use of. The manner in which it stood campaigning seems also to have been satisfactory considering that the rifles were placed in hands but for a very short time accustomed to their use. It is said that seven or eight per cent., however, became unserviceable; but in the two battles in which they were used they were each fired, on an average, from 150 to 200 times in two or three hours.

The effect as regards maiming power of the new small bores has been much canvassed by medical men, and the light thrown on this gruesome side of the experience gained will, therefore, also be of considerable interest. The new rifle, if what we hear is correct, appears to be a humane weapon. Its wound is either decisively mortal, or it heals quickly without complications. Even at long distances bones were bored clean through without the steel envelope becoming detached from the lead, and there was therefore none of that splintering of bones which causes so much difficulty usually in gunshot wounds. As regards artillery matters, the armament of both sides, comprising as it did various natures of ordnance, gave little hope of valuable experiences being gained. We find, however, that the effect of the battery of new-pattern Krupp guns which the victors possessed was very marked; and, when we consider that comparatively untrained gunners worked the guns, much encouragement for the future is given to artillerymen.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

An inhabitant of Pekin, M. Korostowietz, publishes in the Russian journal, "Weistnik Jewropy," a very curious article on the progress of education in the "Celestial Empire." It seems that while we have been dreaming of all sorts of perfection in primary and higher education, the Chinese have remained in the old stationary condition. Instruction there seems to have no other aim than that of making one eligible to the little title of mandarin, of whom there are as many different varieties as of weather in autumn. M. Korostowietz says:—"The civilisation of China and that of Europe form a striking contrast. Language in Europe is only an instrument for thought; here the language is studied for itself. And they teach here, not the living language used by the people, but that of the past, more ancient than all the dead languages known in Europe. That language serves as a sort of cement, which unites the different inhabitants of the country. There are three kinds of schools: sche-se (primary) sian-se (district schools schou-ian (provincial schools). The pupils remain from morning till evening. The instruction begins with the book san-tzi-tzin, which contains a great number of symbolic signs. The children learn by rote, in a mechanical manner, studying in concert in a very loud voice. The cacophony which results passes description. After the pupils have learned all the hieroglyphics, they receive a new book containing about one thousand symbols, after which those so desiring are able to pass the examinations which confer upon them certain inferior titles. The examinations are conducted in a most rigorous manner, the pupils being locked up with their subjects. As for the rest, the unfortunate candidates are not at all discouraged, and one often sees the grandfather, father, and grandson passing the same examinations, and it is not unusual to find old men of eighty or even one hundred years in the list of candidates. It is unnecessary to add that these old men, after having passed all their lives in the study of Chinese symbols, become accomplished fools."

The subjects given to these unfortunates are entirely grotesque. The candidates aspiring to the second title of mandarin are obliged to compose a poem on the popular hero, each line of which must have five hieroglyphs, and every tenth line must have the same sound. Thus the tenth line rhymes with the twentieth, the twentieth with the thirtieth, &c. The most difficult examination is that of tzin-chi, which takes place twice every five years. The Emperor himself gives the subjects; all who are successful are invited to the palace, and the one standing highest is crowned with laurels, and, placed on horseback, rides through the streets in triumph. The martyrs of the third examination receive official positions, but, as it is necessary to wait for vacancies a long time they are meanwhile furnished with money by the Chinese usurers, which is retaken from the poor people when the candidate receives his position. The soldiers must go through the same routine. However, for some time past, under European influence and instruction, the organization of the army has begun to change.

The periodical press is entirely wanting. There is only the organ of the Empire "(Tzin Bao)," which publishes the official nominations and from time to time items and pieces of news entirely false. On the other hand the Chinese have a rich collection of romances, in which impossible legends and narratives play the principal role. Instead of journals the Chinese circulate a great number of handbills circulars, and little political pamphlets. These pamphlets appear most frequently on the eve of sanguinary events of which Europeans are always the victims. Thus China was recently flooded with a series of pamphlets entitled "Death to the Religion of the Demon (Christian religion) and containing obscene illustrations and invitations to assasination. Since the year 1861, M. Korostowietz tells us, China has been endowed with a college where they teach the French, English, Russian, German and Chinese languages, and such positive sciences as chemistry, astronomy, &c. The course lasts eight years. But this is the astonishing fact for Europeans: the pupils receive salaries instead of paying the professors. They commence by receiving twelve francs a month, and end with one thousand francs a year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 5.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supr Ar Schools, on duty.

December 6.

Deering, Major, Ms, Cheshire, Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.

December 7.

Hobday, Col, Bo, Comt Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Vaughan, Capt, 7th B I, on leave, from Myengyan.
Woodhouse, Capt, Bengal, Rifle Brig, on leave, from Peshawur.
Lang, Col, Bengal, Cavy, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 7.

Abbott, Major, Bengal, 15th Sikhs, off leave, from Ferozepore.
Cloves, Lieut, Bo, Staff Corps, on duty, to Rangoon.
Hobday, Col, Bo, Comt-Genl, on duty, to Karachi.
Lang, Col, Bengal Cavy, from leave.
Watling, Col, Bo, Dist Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supr, Ar, Schools, on duty, to Poona.
Snell, Major, Bo, Pol Dept, on leave, from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th December.

1. There will be 25-pr R M L Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters, at 6-30 p.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

2. On Saturday next, the 10th instant, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by steam-launch to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10. Dress—Drill order, without arms.

3. Leave of absence for two months has been granted to Gunner B F Jones from the 7th instant.

By order,
(Sd.) J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 8th December.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Cruckshank Road and off the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

The Attack Formation will be practiced on this parade.

2. The 3rd class Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.

3. A Regimental Board Composed as under will assemble at Head-Quarters at 10-30 a.m., on Friday, the 9th instant, to enquire into the damage done to a carbine.

President—Major H. A. Acworth.
Members—Major and Adjutant T. W. C. Leathem and Captain J. P. Baird.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Oval, at 7 o'clock, this morning. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarter, Simla, November 25.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major-Genl W Galbraith, C B, Adjt-Genl in India, to officiate in command of the Quetta Dist, vice Major-Genl Sir G S White, V C, K C B, K C I E, on leave.

Bgdr-Genl G de C Morton, Comdg Bundelkand Dist, to officiate as Adjt-Genl in India, vice Major-Genl W Galbraith, C B.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

18th Hussars—Lieut C K Burnett to be Adjudant in succession to Capt H T Laming, resigned.

2nd Batttalion Seaforth Highlanders—Lieut F H G Cunliffe to be Adjt, vice Capt J R Clark, who resigns.

2nd Battn Devonshire Regt—Capt N J Goodwyn to be Adjt, in succession to Capt T A H Davies, resigned on appointment as Sation Staff Officer, Bhamo.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Infantry—Capt W H Cazalet, Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infy, to be Offg Wing Comdr, with effect from date of joining, vice Vaughan on leave.

20th Punjab Infantry, 2nd Lieut K H Jackson, Liverpool Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

1st Sikh Infantry—Capt W J K Dabbin, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr vice Pollock appointed 2nd in Command, 3rd Sikh Infy.

2nd Sikh Infantry—Lieut A H Eustace, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, to be Adjt, vice Jermyn promoted to Captain.

Lieut P B B Forster, Wing Officer, to be Qr-Mr, vice Eustace.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt G H Nicholson, 1st Battn, Hampshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense to take up the Adjutancy of the 3rd (Militia) Battn, Hampshire Regt.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers—Major R J Romanes, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

1st Battn King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt G L B Killick for six months, on private affairs.

1st Battn Rifle Brigade—Lieut L T Saunderson, for twelve months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Staff Capt J Willcocks, D S O, Station Staff Officer, Delhi, to Kamptee, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*The Punjab Gazette*—Dec. 1.)

The services of Capt T H Bairnsfather, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Govnt of India in the Home Depnt.

Mr J F Connolly, Assist Commr, is posted to the Jhelum Dist, and placed in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan Sub-division.

Rev J B Brunesson, Chaplain of Amritsar, has obtained furlough to Europe for 10 months.

Mr. E B Peacock, District Judge is posted to Sialkot.

Mr J R Maconachie, Depy Commr, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Gurdaspur District, relieving Lieut M W Douglas.

Capt J Wilcocks, D S O, Station Staff Officer, Delhi, is appointed a Magte of the 3rd class within the limits of the Delhi Cantonment, and he is appointed Cantonment Magistrate for the same Cantonment.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 3.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr G H Sherlock-Hubbard, Extra-Assist Commr and Magte, 1st class, Nagpur, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Central Provinces.

Mr F J Cooke, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Assist Commr, Damoh, on the 15th.

Mr G H Sherlock-Hubbard and Mr A Mayne, I C S, respectively made over and assumed charge of the office of Registrar, Judical Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the Court of Mr F J Cooke, I C S, Assist Commr, Damoh, shall be that of an Assist Commr of the 1st class.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr F J Cooke, I C S, Assist Commr, Damoh, with the functions of a District Court under that Act.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr F J Cooke, I C S Assist Commr and Magte of the 1st class, in the Damoh District, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in Sec 260 of the C P Act.

The Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr F J Cooke, I C S, Assist Commr and Magte of the 1st class, in the Damoh District, with power to require security for good behaviour.

Mr G B Reynolds, Manager, Warora Colliery, reported his arrival at Bombay on the forenoon of the 20th inst, on return from the six months' special leave granted to him, and assumed charge of the Colliery from Mr W Donkin, Offg Manager, on the afternoon of the 26th idem.

Mr W B Durham, Offg Inspr of Police, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, Hoshangabad District, is granted one month's privilege leave.

(*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, Dec. 1.)

The Resident is pleased to appoint Mr H S Nicholetts, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an additional Judge of the Court of Session.

The Resident is pleased to invest the below mentioned Forest Officers in Berar with powers described:—Mr G F Prevost, Depy Consvr of Forests; Mr E M Coventry, Assist Consvr of Forests; Mr Mansukh Ital, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests; and Mr C Haldane, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests.

It is notified the Mr C Godfrey has resigned his office as a member of the Municipal Committee of Akola, and that his resignation has been accepted by the Resident.

It is hereby notified that Capt W Hastings Depy Commr of the Ellichpur District, has been elected Chairman of the Ellichpur City Municipal Committee with the approval of the Resident.

The following transfers are ordered:—Mr R A Simpson, Assist Commr, from Amraoti to Basim; Mr F W A Prideaux, Assist Commr, from Yeotmal to Ellichpur; Lieut R P Horsbrugh, Assist Commr, from Ellichpur to Buldana; and Lieut T W Haig, Assist Commr, from Akola to Yeotmal.

The services of Lieut E G Jones of the South Wales Borderers, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, Sqdrn Officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George for re-employment with a regiment of Madras Infy.

Lieut Jones is directed to report himself to the Assist Adjt-Genl, Secunderabad District, pending orders in regard to his posting.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut-Col G Andrew, A M S, assumed charge of the office of Principal Medical Officer, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Surgn-Col W H Roberts, M D, relieved to appear before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by H M's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col A J Garrett, I S C, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

The following Hyderabad Contingent Order is confirmed as a temporary measure:—Directing Captain G C C Shakespeare, 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Comdt, 3rd Infy Hyderabad Contingent, consequent on Lieut-Col W H Salmon, Comdt, 3rd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, having been placed on the sick list.

Capt A Adye, Offg Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, is directed to rejoin the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, when relieved by Lieut-Col A J Garrett, the permanent incumbent, who is returning to duty from furlough.

Capt A Adye, Offg Military Secretary to the Resident, ordered on relief to rejoin the 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, en route for the Camp of Exercise, Beder, is directed to proceed by rail on duty at the public expense.

Lieut-Col A J Garrett, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, reported his arrival at Hyderabad, on the 19th November.

The following Regimental Order, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed as a temporary measure:—

Notifying the following appointments:—Capt D W Purdon, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd Command; Lieut G S Frazer, Adj, to officiate as Wing Commdr; Lieut E J M Wood, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Adjt; and Lieut D R Adye, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr.

The following Station Orders are confirmed as a temporary measure:—

Appointing Lieut W E G Lillingston, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Station Staff Officer temporarily, vice Lieut Audain, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, leaving the station; and Lieut D O Morris, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Supt of Police temporarily, vice Capt Plumer, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, leaving the station.

Appointing Maj F D Welchman, 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Station Staff Officer and Supdt of Police, temporarily, vice Lieuts Kirkwood and Lloyd, leaving the station.

Appointing Capt A G Davidson, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Station Staff Officer and Supt of Police, temporarily, vice Lushington, leaving the station.

The following Hyderabad Contingent Order is confirmed as a temporary measure, in anticipation of the sanction of the Govt of India directing Lieut-Col J T Cummins, D S O, Comdant, 2nd Lancers, to officiate as Comdt of the Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence on special duty of Bgdr-Genl M Protheroe, C B, C S I.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE report issued by the committee for the season 1891-92 states that the operations have been successful, considerably beyond the experiences of previous years. Financially the history of the society has been one of continuous advancement since its formal incorporation under fixed rules and regulations. The work of the society has gradually developped from the casual War Game carried on where and when convenient, to a fixed programme, with several valuable additions, varied from time to time according to circumstances. During the past season an amount of work has been got through, which would at one time have been deemed difficult if not impossible. As regards facilities for meeting, the society is still compelled to incur a heavy annual expense in providing itself with suitable accommodation for conducting its tactical exercises. The committee recommend that during the forthcoming season Col. Lonsdale Hale, R.E., be invited to honour the society by again acting as their umpire-in-chief for the season; that the usual series of War Games, both major and minor, be carried out as in former years. That Col. Lonsdale Hale be requested once more to favour the society with such a series of lectures as may be convenient to himself; that Mr. Herbert Turner be again requested to give his valuable services for the purpose of instructing a class of officers for the captains and subalterns examinations in May 1893, and that such steps be taken as may be practicable to form classes for instruction in military topography, military law, and field fortification. It is proposed to issue a circular on the lines indicated in this report to the adjutants of Militia, Volunteer, and Yeomanry corps in the Home District.

The experiments, in the United States, of Dr. Justin's high-explosive shells, in which the explosive is prevented from contact with metal by an envelope of wood, and thereby, it is contended, its premature detonation avoided, are attracting much attention in France. Those Frenchmen, indeed, who condemn battle ships of heavy tonnage, find in these trials a new weapon for their armoury, and are calling upon the Minister to proceed to like trials, for they believe that the day of "mastodons" is over; and we observe that the extremists even ask for a stoppage of the work upon the Charles Martel, Lazare Carnot, and Bouvet. It will be remembered that in Dr. Justin's experiments, not only was there no explosion before the projectile left the muzzle, but the explosion did not occur until the projectile had perforated considerable obstacles. The 56½ lb. projectiles, containing severally a charge of 6¼ lb. of nitrogelatine, being without detonators, did not explode, though one of them passed through a 1½ in. steel plate and penetrated the earthern bank behind to a depth of some 16 feet. A sixth projectile, with a detonator, and containing 5 lb. of the gelatine, perforated the plate, and exploded in the bank. Six 9-in. shells, charged with 64 and 36 lb. of gelatine, were fired against a rock without explosion, and a seventh projectile, weighing 254 lb., containing 30 lb. of nitro-gelatine, and furnished with a special detonator, passed through three inches of steel, and exploded in the wooden backing. If melinite shells, say some French critics, can be made to explode after overcoming measured resistance, being propelled by ordinary powders from service guns, what becomes of huge battleships? The experiments are doubtless interesting and significant, but that they are conclusive, or can yet be held to involve any sweeping change, few will maintain.

An alteration is now being made in the armaments of many of the battleships and cruisers by the substitution of 3-pounder Hotchkiss for 1-in. Nordenfeldts. Presumably this change is made with the hope that the new piece of ordnance may prove more useful against torpedo-boats, and so far there can be no question that it will be an advantageous one. But we note, writes a service paper, that the ships of the Thames class are among those which are to receive this augmentation to their battery, and we take the opportunity of once more pointing out that these vessels are already overweighted with a heavy gun forward. It would certainly be a wise and beneficial measure if, when a change of armament was being carried out, it was completed in the manner which has been recommended by so many experienced officers.

The recent long-distance march, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," was a good substitute for the German long-distance ride, the only drawback in the former being that the competitors did not carry the valise, and were therefore not weighted as they would be in war. Considering how important good marching is, it is to be hoped that the competition will be gradually developed from teams to sections, from sections to companies, and from companies to battalions, the number of men falling out being taken into consideration in the awards of the judges. In the field there certainly would be a certain amount of falling out on the march, though during the Indian Mutiny certain regiments sometimes accomplished long distances without a single man falling to arrive at the destination with his comrades. Hence it would only be practical to introduce into competitions the factor, falling out. Considering how robust and well-fed the average Englishman is, and how much addicted to athletic exercises, it is a singular fact that ours, as a whole, is not a good marching army. The performances of the light division in the Peninsula, the exploits of certain regiments, notably those of the central Indian field force, and the 93rd, the 58th, and one of the battalions of the 60th with Lord Clyde's army, and the ever-memorable march from Cabul to Candahar, may, it is true, be pointed with pride. Still, as a rule, British infantry, especially at the beginning of a campaign, cannot be considered good marchers. Of late, also, there has been a substantial falling off in marching power. This falling off may be attributed partly to the increased youth of our soldiers, but chiefly to the fact that they mostly perform all changes of quarter by rail or steamer. Even in India there are no comparisons with the past few long marches when regiments are transferred from one station to another. It is therefore high time that systematic endeavours should be made to improve the marching of our troops. The best arms, the greatest skill within use, and the most judicious and practical tactics would in a campaign avail little against an enemy who could day after day cover longer distances than we could accomplish. We therefore urge that a committee of practical officers should be assembled to consider the whole question and suggest remedies.

Those officers who have so frequently insisted that all naval guns should be capable of being manhandled will be glad to learn that there is every probability that this will soon be the case. Of course it is only the very heavy guns about which there have been difficulties; very great difficulties indeed in the way of providing for elevating by hand, but we are now assured that all these difficulties have been surmounted, in design. For loading the big guns in the Royal Sovereign class there is already an alternative plan. The system is to stow a certain number of projectiles around the redoubts outside the turntable. These can be lifted by a small derrick, and rammed home with a hand rammer, the powder can be brought up from the magazine by an hydraulic bollard supplied for the purpose, or if the worse came to the worst, it could be whipped up by hand, but this would be very tedious work. Elevating is, however, another matter. It is unlikely that the hydraulic system with its duplicate lead of pipes, and many duplicate engines, should completely break down, but if it did it would be impossible in the present ships to either elevate the guns or turn the turrets. This means that the guns would be out of action.

About three months ago the Admiralty asked for competitive designs for mounting a pair of 50-ton guns in the barbettes of some new batteleships which it was proposed to build. Ample time was given for a full consideration of the subject, and a number being sent in, the naval authorities accepted that of Elswick, and this firm will, therefore, maintain its position as the sole manufacturers of hydraulic gun mountings. The new design embraces a number of novelties and improvements of the most important nature. The following are some of the interesting features of the design:—1. It will be possible to fire both guns at intervals not exceeding 1½ minutes. 2. Every operation can be performed by hand as an alternative. 3. The guns can be loaded in any position, or in a fixed position. Consequently, if one gun only has been fired, it can be reloaded, although the other gun is kept bearing on the object. 4. Superior protection is given to the guns and crew. 5. It has been possible to reduce proportional horse power of the hydraulic pumps to a very great extent.

The British navy has hit on a deep streak of ill-luck. One big ironclad after another comes to grief, or escapes with a damaged bottom. The grounding of the splendid Howe is deplorable. There are rumours that she never obeys her rudder readily, but in that case it is the height of folly to try to romp her through such narrow and shallow channels as that leading to the harbour of Ferrol, especially without the assistance of a local pilot. Whether or not she will be got off is doubtful, and, in any case, she will be "an ineffective" for a long time. It is not particularly solacing to be informed that in a sea-going navy like ours a certain percentage of such accidents must be expected. Surely our comforter—in this case the "Times"—does not suggest the percentage need be so high. That ships must occasionally be wrecked is unfortunately inevitable, unless they live in harbour, but there is no reason for risking the destruction of ponderous and expensive ironclads by running them into shallows in quest of lost torpedoes, or trying to get them through narrow channels because the Admiralty chart shows there is room. When their steering gear does not answer, this sort of foolhardiness is almost criminal. One would think naval officers were trying to keep up the average of disasters which some naval critics are prepared to accept as the inevitable with an equal mind. "But who breaks pays," and the taxpayer sees the naval estimates swell with a sigh.

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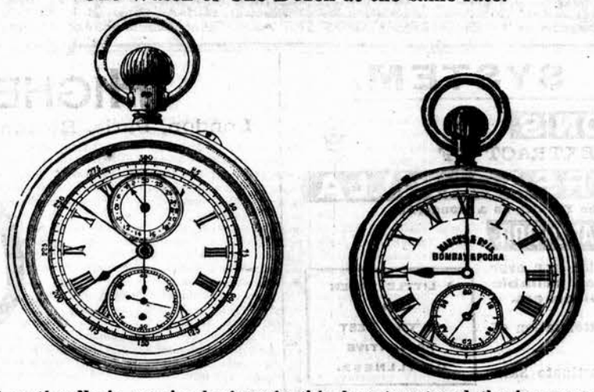
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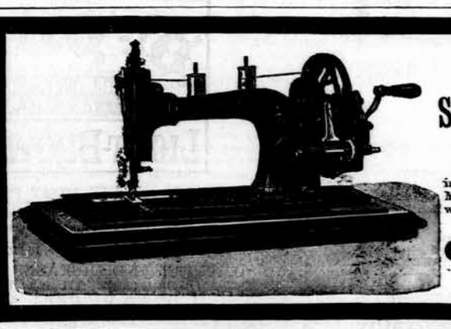
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